BAY
ANCH OF THE ASIATIC SOCIETY

PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c., with a
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
The Bombay Gazette Press, Fort, Bombay.

TEN PAGES.

PUBLISHED TWICE DAILY.

THE Bombay Gazette

MORNING EDITION.

No. 54,372.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY;—FRIDAY, MARCH 27, 1908. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

NESTLÉ'S
CONDENSED
MILK,
RICHEST IN CREAM
UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing Saturday	STEAMERS.	TONS.	CONNECTING AT ADEN WITH	TONS
9-30 P.M.				
[illegible] Mar.	PERSIA	7951	....	—
[illegible] Apr.	MARMORA	10509	....	—
[illegible] „	EGYPT	7912	....	—
[illegible] „	CALEDONIA	7558	MOLDAVIA	9500
[illegible] „	MACEDONIA	10512	....	...
2nd May	ORIENTAL	5284	HIMALAYA	6898
[illegible] „	CALEDONIA	7558	....	...
[illegible] „	ORIENTAL	5284	MONGOLIA	9505
[illegible] „	ARABIA	7903	....	...
30th „	ORIENTAL	5281	INDIA	7911
6th June	PERSIA	7951	....	...
13th „	PENINSULAR	5294	VICTORIA	6522
[illegible] „	OCEANA	6610	....	—
[illegible] „	PENINSULAR	5294	BRITANNIA	6525
4th July	EGYPT	7912	....	...
11th „	CALEDONIA	7558	MOOLTAN	9621
18th „	PENINSULAR	5294	....	...
[illegible] „	CALEDONIA	7558	CHINA	7912

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 P.M., for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, sailing at Ports *en route*.

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
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SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
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CALCUTTA AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
CALEDONIEN	4,130	Martin	16th Apr. 1908.
DUMBEA	5,686	Boyer	14th May „
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	11th June „
OCEANIEN	4,148	Magnan	9th July. „
NERA	5,538	Schmitz	6th Aug. „
ARMAND BEHIC	6,385	Guionnet	3rd Sept. „
DUMBEA	5,686	Boyer	1st Oct. „

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigazione Generale Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail on or about
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	27th Mar 1908.
OCEANIEN	4,148	Magnan	24th Apr. „
NERA	5,538	Schmitz	22nd May „

For further Particulars apply to—

L. BRICARD,
Agent.

ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct for BRINDISI and VENICE
(Transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
D. BALDUINO	4,580	Maganzini	15th Apl. 1908
LEVANZO	6,000	Belsito	15th May „

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 600	Rs. 385	Rs. 165
Return tickets available two years	„ 900	„ 575	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.
Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 860; 2nd Class Rs. 560. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going *via* Genoa and returning *via* Venice or *vice versa*, and can break their Journey at any port *en route*.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS

are issued to return either by the Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles or by the Austrian Lloyd from Trieste.

BOMBAY TO PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
CAPRI	6,000	D. Pedone	17th April 1908.
ISCHIA	5,000	......	17th May 1908.

Excellent first-class accommodation. Fares to PENANG Rs. 140, to SINGAPORE Rs. 165, and to HONGKONG Rs. 290.

For further particulars, apply to—

G. DEGROSSI,
AGENT,

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THE FILE of the 'BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the File of "THE EMPIRE," may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette, Ld."

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BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route.—Via.
LINGA	2,170	Mon. 30th Mar.	11 a. m.	P. D & C.*
DWARKA	1,695	Thur. 2nd Apr.	9 a. m.	Cutch Mandvia
LHASA	2,170	Frid. 27th Mar.	6 a. m.	(direct).

* Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "WAROONGA," 2 513 tons, on MONDAY, 30th Mar., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Dwarka, Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Mahomera and Busreh.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on THURSDAY, 2nd Apr., calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Busaire, and Mahomera and Koweit, also taking Passengers and cargo on through booking to Amara and Bagdad.

FOR CALCUTTA AND COAST PORTS.

S. S. "NOWSHERA," 3,024 tons, sailing on or about 28th Mar.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.

26th March, 1908.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on
AFRICA	4596	P. Badessich	1st April 1908.
IMPERATOR	4140	F. Mosca	16th April 1908.
KOERBER	5301	A. Foresti	1st May 1908.
BOHEMIA	4282	M. Dabcevich	16th May 1908.
AFRICA	4596	P. Badessich	1st June 1908.

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain	To sail on or about.
* AUSTRIA	7588	G. Gillhuber	28th Mar. 1908.
* VORWAERTS	5990	B. Bednarz	24th Apr. 1908.
* PERSIA	5895	G. Bartole	25th May 1908.

* Will call at Karachi.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE, are available for two years.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN-TICKETS

are issued, to Return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Navigazione Generale Italiana from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd's from Genoa to Colombo, and vice versa.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf, but during the Passengers Season (March April and May) all the steamers of the Direct Line will call on their Homeward voyage first at Venice and then at Trieste.

STEAM TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
TRIESTE	5095	N. Chersich	24th Apr. 1908.

For further particulars regarding passages apply to the

AGENT GENERAL,
Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co.
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street. Fort, Bombay.

DECEMBER 18TH, 1907.

ALL PREVIOUS ISSUES ARE HEREBY CANCELLED.

ELLERMAN (CITY AND HALL) LINES OF STEAMERS,

From BOMBAY *via* KARACHI to LONDON (*via* MARSEILLES OR GENOA); LIVERPOOL and other Ports.

From Bombay or Karachi.	A. 1st class Surgeon and Stewardess.		B. All Steamers without Surgeon or Stewardess.		2nd Class only when steamer has 1st Class accommodation.	
	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.	Single. Rs.	Return Rs.
Suez	440	704	352	528	330	495
Port Said	468	748	374	561	352	528
Marseilles Genoa or Naples	578	935	495	770	429	649
Liverpool	605	990	517	792	462	704
London overland via Genoa or Marseilles returning via Marseilles or Naples	653	*1135	570	*920	489	809
Karachi	44	..	40	...	33	—

* Returning journey from Liverpool, by Sea. Rs. 1,038, Rs. 84 and Rs. 731, respectively.

The following sailings are subject to alteration:—

SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Steamers.	Tons.	Due Bombay	Leave Bombay.	Leave Karachi.	Due Liverpool.
‡*City of Glasgow	...	25 Mar.	28 April	...	20 May

SAILINGS FROM KARACHI FOR MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Steamers.	Tons.	Due Bombay	Leave Bombay.	Leave Karachi.	Due Liverpool.
†a Trafford Hall	..	5 Mar.	15 Mar.	7 Apr.	30 Apr.
a*† City of Benares	..	12 Apr.	19 Apr.	6 May.	28 „

Steamers marked ** constitute the Homeward Express Service.
a First Class passenger steamers carrying both Surgeon and Stewardess.
‡ Steamers which have both first and second class accommodation.
† Sails for Genoa, Plymouth and Antwerp.

KILLICK NIXON & Co.,
Agent ELLERMAN (CITY AND HALL) LINES OF STEAMERS, Bombay.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.

(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.)

Regular fortnightly service from BOMBAY to DURBAN via ZANZIBAR.

THE following Steamers will Sail:—

Steamers	Tons.	Capt.	To Sail about
*SULTAN	2884	Ulrich	27th March
KAUZLER	3000	Michelsen	6th April
*REICHSTAG	2085	Ihle	17th „

Taking Passengers and Cargo for LAMOO, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN and PORTUGUESE COAST PORTS, and DURBAN.

* Will carry also cargo and passengers for Cape Ports, Kauzler will call at Seychelles.

For Rates and Particulars apply to—

A. STRANDES,
Agent,

MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY, 7TH MARCH, 1908.

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The Sisters Feed, Nurse, Clothe their Poor, attend to all their wants.

☞ The Home is entirely supported by Voluntary Contributions.

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HEAD OFFICE: NEW YORK.

FISCAL AGENTS FOR THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA IN CHINA, THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS AND PANAMA.

Capital paid up	Gold $3,250,000-00
Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits	Gold $3,459,038-08

LONDON OFFICE: Threadneedle House, Bishopsgate Street, Within, E.C.

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Bombay.
Calcutta.
Singapore.
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Hong Kong.
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Shanghai.
Yokohama.
Colon.
Kobe.
San Francisco.
City of Mexico.
Washington.
Panama.

THE CORPORATION buys and sells Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit, and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened, on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months or shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

F. H. SUTTON,
Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE,
42/43, Church Gate Street.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP	„ 50,00,000

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JENARRAYEN HINDOOMULL DANI, Esq. (Moonim of Rajah Bahadur Sewlal Motilal, Bombay.)
Hon'ble Mr. IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half-year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Banks grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon: they also undertake the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of wh'ch may be had on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 13,500,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

J. R. M. SMITH, *Chief Manager.*

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LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD

LONDON COMMITTEE
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WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq (Director Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.).
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RANGOON.
SAIGON.
SAN FRANCISCO.
SHANGHAI
SINGAPORE
SOURABAYA.
TIENTSIN.
YOKOHAMA.
YLOILO.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000, provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

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Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.

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Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

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Agent.

CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD

ESTABLISHED 1880

CAPITAL PAID-UP	Yc 24,000,000
RESERVED FUNDS	„ 15,050,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

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Antung-Hsien
Changchung
Chefoo
Dairen (Dalny)
Hankow
Honolulu
Hongkong
Kobe
London
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Lyons
Fengtien (Mukden)
Nagasaki
Newchwang
New York
Osaka
Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Peking
San Francisco
Shanghai
Tiehling
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Tokyo

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Is scientifically made of Native and English Drugs, such as Mayaphal and Carbolic Acid B.P. As. 4.

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Cures in a day. As 4 per pot.

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Instruction in Singing, Musical Drill, and Needlework, both Fancy and Plain, is given to all Classes.

A Special Class, for Children of Ladies, is also held or Reserved Class Boarders

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HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

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BAGGAGE received for Shipment and Clearance.
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HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£ 1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£ 1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS	£ 170,000

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, KARRACHEE, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, PENANG, HONGKONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY *Manager.*

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,200,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£600,000
RESERVE FUND	£600,000

HEAD OFFICE:
7, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON

BRANCHES:

Calcutta.
Bombay.
Madras.
Karachi.
Cawnpore.
Lahore.
Amritsar.
Delhi.
Tuticorin.
Chittagong.
Rangoon.
Mandalay.
Colombo.
Kandy.
Newera-Eliya.
Camp Aden.
Steamer Point-Aden.
Zanzibar.
Mombasa.
Nairobi.
Entebbe.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

HARRY S. JOHNSTON,
BOMBAY. *Manager.*

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (Paid up)	Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper)	Rs. 21,00,000

HEAD OFFICE: SIMLA.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa.

CORRESPONDENTS:

London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK—Deposits received and interest allowed. Rules on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of Every Description transacted.

RULES OF BUSINESS and all information obtainable upon application.

W. A. M. CATTEY,
AGENT.

Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£1,200,000
RESERVE FUND	£1,475,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg.
Bombay
Karachi.
Calcutta
Madras.
Rangoon.
Colombo
Penang.
Thaiping (Perak).
Ipoh (Perak).
Medan, Deli (Sumatra).
Singapore.
Kwala Lumpor
Bangkok.
Batavia.
Sourabaya.
Manilla.
Cebu (Philippines).
Hongkong.
Foochow.
Saigon.
Shanghai.
Tientsin.
Hankow.
Yokohama.
Kobe.
New York.

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS—10-3 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

J. GREIG,
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY. AGENT.

ROLLED STEEL BEAMS.

BRITISH & CONTINENTAL MANUFACTURE

5,000 TONS { STEEL BEAMS
STEEL ANGLES
STEEL TEES
CAST-IRON PIPES

KEPT IN STOCK IN BOMBAY.

Prices quoted on receipt of specification for Delivery at any Railway Station or Sea Port in India.

GEO. SERVICE & CO.,
King's Building, Hornby Road, BOMBAY.

Please Read This.

DON'T EXPERIMENT

WHEN suffering from a severe attack of DIARRHŒA, don't waste any time experimenting with various medicines, but take at once E. J. LAZARUS & Co.'s Catechu Mixture. The result is certain, a cure will be effected. Get a bottle today: it may save a life. Should be kept in every household.

In bottles, at Rs. 2.

WHAT PEOPLE SAY OF IT.

From T. W. GEARY, JR. EXR. P., CALCUTTA:—"Just a line to inform you of the efficacy of your medicine. I had been a great sufferer from severe attacks of Diarrhœa and Dysentery for the past three and a half years, and had tried all kinds of medicine, but only to give me relief for the time being. Only about a fortnight ago, I heard of and tried your Catechu Mixture and I must say found it a most wonderful medicine, for two or three doses has completely cured me. Thanks be to God and to your invaluable remedy. I am now as well as possible. You can make what use you like of this."

From Miss E. A. L., LUCKNOW:—"A friend of mine before going to Burmah last year, gave me a bottle of Catechu Mixture for the relief and cure of diarrhœa. As it has done me so much good. I will feel much obliged if you send me a bottle of it."

From T. OTTER, Esq., District Surveyor NELLORE:—"Please send per V. P. Parcel to be sent by Train addressed as below. 2 bottles of Catechu.

I have to state that your medicines are very effectual and I have great faith in them. They are worth their weight in gold. You can make use of this statement as you please.

Mrs. ELLIS, MEERUT:—"Please send to my address 1 bottle Restringent Mixture and 1 bottle Catechu. Both these preparations are invaluable, and I never will be without them.

PREPARED ONLY IN OUR LABORATORY

E. J. LAZARUS & CO.,
Medical Hall. Benares.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

THE ANCHOR LINE S.S. "CASTALIA" has arrived from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL and discharges in the Victoria Dock.

Consignees are requested to present their Bills of Lading for our COUNTER-SIGNATURE and to TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay.

Packages exceeding 20 cwts. in weight will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of Consignees unless boats are sent alongside to take delivery without delay. Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all claims for damage must be adjusted by the Steamer's Surveyor before the goods are removed from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline all responsibilities in respect of goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse. All claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

Captain MACFADYEN will attend every morning.

Holders of Through-Bills of Lading are requested to make written, not verbal, application regarding their goods failing. The Undersigned will not be responsible for any delay caused by Consignees not being advised of arrival of such goods.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

GRAHAM'S BUILDINGS,
BOMBAY, 26TH MARCH, 1908.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO holding Austrian Lloyd's Bills of Lading per S. S. "BARBARIGO" of the Venetian S N. Co are REQUESTED to apply to this Office for Delivery Orders and TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO from the VICTORIA DOCK, No. 6 Berth.

The Company's Surveyor, Captain MACFADYEN, will attend every morning to Survey damages, and all Claims in this respect must be adjusted within Seven days from date of discharge of the respective cargo, otherwise they will not be entertained.

No surveys can be allowed after the seven days or on Goods removed from the Landing Shed.

APPLICATIONS for SURVEY must reach the Undersigned in time, so that the SURVEY can take place at latest on the morning of the Seventh Day.

E. SCARPA,
Agent-General, Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co.

APPLICATIONS are invited by the 30th APRIL, 1908 for ADMISSION to the Central Police Training School in accordance with the conditions published on pages 494-95 Part I of the "Bombay Government Gazette" of the 19th April, 1906.

M. KENNEDY,
Ag: Inspector General of Police.

POONA, 24TH MARCH, 1908.

RARE OPPORTUNITY TO BUY HORSES CHEAP.

FOR SALE.
AT THE WELLINGTON MEWS,
to reduce Stock with the end of the season
SEVERAL HORSES
useful in single and Pair Harness.

ABRIDGED PROSPECTUS.

THE MONORAIL TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.

(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act, VI of 1882.)

CAPITAL RS. 4,00,000.

DIVIDED into 4,000 SHARES of Rs. 100 each.

OUT of the above, 1,000 Shares are to be issued to the Vendor credited as fully paid. The remaining 3,000 shares are now offered for public subscription, payable as follows:—

Rs. 20 per share on application.
Rs. 30 per share on allotment.

The remaining Rs. 50 per Share will be called up in such amounts and at such times as to the Directors may from time to time seem fit but no call will be made until after the expiration of three months from the date of allotment.

DIRECTORS:

T. H. S. BIDDULPH, ESQ., C.I.E.
SIRDAR BHAGWAN SINGH, OF PATIALA.
SIRDAR SANPURAN SINGH OF PATIALA.
DWARKADAS DHARAMSEY, ESQ., J. P., BOMBAY.
JAINARAIN HINDUMAL DANI, ESQ., BOMBAY.
(Representative of Raja Bahadur Shivlal Motilal.)
J. J. MARSLAND, ESQ., (EX-OFFICIO), BOMBAY.

BANKERS:

THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED, BOMBAY.
THE ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LIMITED, UMBALLA.

SOLICITORS:

MESSRS. CRAIGIE, LYNCH AND OWEN, BOMBAY

MANAGING AGENTS,

MESSRS. MARSLAND PRICE & Co., BOMBAY.

REGISTERED OFFICE.

NESBIT ROAD, MAZAGON, BOMBAY.

The Company has been formed to acquire from T. H. S. Biddulph Esq., C.I.E., hereinafter called the "Vendor," the exclusive privilege of making, selling, and using within the Empire of India an invention for rolling stock for use on a Single Rail Tramway or Railway; and also to acquire the benefit of certain existing contracts for making Monorail Tramways: and also to provide the capital required for working the said patent.

The Patent has for some time past been worked with the consent of the vendor, by Messrs. Marsland Price and Co, the proposed Managing Agents of the Company, and the system of Monorail Tramways which has hitherto been adopted and which will be continued by the Company is that known as "Ewing's Patent," but the Company reserves the right to adopt any other system of Monorail Tramway and any improvements made thereon or on Ewing's Patent.

Owing to the rapid development of the invention and the large increase in the demand for Tramways of the nature covered by the invention, the Vendor considers the time has arrived for converting the undertaking into a Joint Stock Company.

The Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Company can be inspected at the offices of the Solicitors or the Agents of the Company in Bombay at any time during business hours.

In the Patiala State contracts have been obtained for laying thirty-seven miles of Monorail Tramway in two seperate sections, from Sirhind to Morinda, and from Patiala to Bhawanigarh. Fifteen miles have already been laid, and of these six miles from Sirhind to Bussi have been worked for passenger traffic only for the past eight months with the result that the earnings have fully covered the cost of working. The Goods Traffic on both sections promises to be very large. The lines will be worked by the Company under running leases granted by the Patiala Durbar for nine years on very favourable terms.

The system of Monorail Tramways is receiving every encouragement from the Government of the Punjab and is being favourably considered by the Government of India in the Military Department.

The introduction of Tramways on the Monorail system into Cantonments and Municipal towns in connection with the conservancy of the same is in contemplation.

Application for shares should be made upon the accompanying form below and sent to the Managing Agents of the Company or to the Alliance Bank of Simla, Limited, Umballa, or to Mr. T. H. S. Biddulph, Patiala, together with a remittance for the amount payable on application.

Applications for copies of the full Prospectus and for Forms of Application for shares should be made to the Solicitors, Bankers or Managing Agents of the Company.

Dated 10th March 1908.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, up to 1 P.M. (Bombay Time), on MONDAY the 18th day of May 1908, for the SUPPLY of STAND POST FIRE HYDRANTS.

2. Form of Contract, Specification, etc., may, on payment of Rs. 5, be obtained from the Undersigned, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

3. Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 2,000 to be paid to the Chief Accountant in cash, or public securities, and to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender, or of refusal to sign the Contract.

4. A further payment to make the total deposit equivalent to 10 per cent. on the Contract amount, will have to be made by the Contractor whose Tender may be accepted.

5. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
J. LACEY,
Storekeeper, Municipality.

STOREKEEPER'S OFFICE,
CHINCHPOKLI, 25TH MARCH, 1908.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.,
GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

NEW and second-hand English-built CARRIAGES FOR SALE.

CARRIAGES and HORSES, let on hire.

CROCKERY, CUTLERY, GLASS WARE, for Sale and on hire.

FURNITURE of the latest design for Sale and on hire.

HOUSES FURNISHED with neat Furniture.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

THACKER & Co. Ld.
BOOKSELLERS &c. BOMBAY.

INDIAN AND EASTERN.

'Mid Pleasures and Palaces. By Mary Landon. Rs. 1-12 paper cover, Rs. 2-4 cloth.

Big Games Shooting on the Equator. By Captain F. A. Dickinson, F. R. G. S. With an Introduction by Sir Charles Norton Eliot, K. C. M. G. Illustrated. Rs. 10-15.

A Calendar of the Court Minutes, etc., of the East India Company, 1635-1639. By Ethel Bruce Sainsbury, with an Introduction and Notes by William Foster. Rs. 10-15.

Indian Impressions with some Notes of Ceylon during a Winter Tour, 1906-7. By Walter Crane, R. W. S. With a Frontispiece in colour and numerous other illustrations from sketches by the Author. Rs. 5.

The Coming Struggle in Eastern Asia. By B. L. Putnam Weale. With Illustrations and a Map. Rs. 10-15.

A Literary History of India. By R. W. Frazer, L. I. B. Rs. 10-15.

A Literary History of the Arabs. By Reynold A. Nicholson, M. A. Rs. 10-15.

The Causes of Present Discontent in India. By C. J. O'Donnell, M. P. Rs. 2-3.

Tibet, The Mysterious. By Sir Thomas Holdich, K. C. M. G., K. C. I. E., C. B. With Maps, Diagrams, and other Illustrations. Rs. 6-9.

FICTION.

COLONIAL EDITION.

Paper Cover, Rs. 1-12. Cloth, Rs. 2-4.

Craven Fortune. By Fred M. White.

Brummell. By Cosmo Hamilton.

The Second Best. By Coralie Stanton and Heath Hosken.

The History of Aythan Waring. By Violet Jacob.

The Queen's Friend. By Helene Vacaresco.

The Speculator. By Olive Christian Malvery.

The Anchorage. The Story of a New Zealand Sheep Farm. By W. H. Koebel.

The Grain Carriers. By Edward Noble.

Love and the Ironmonger. By F. J. Randall.

The Light Eternal. By Peter Rosegger.

An Evil Angel. By Jean Middlemass.

A Woman's Aye and Nay. By Lucas Cleeve.

The Looker On. By William Le Queux.

Flies in the Web. By Fergus Hume.

Lady Lee. By Florence Warden.

The Explorer. By William Somerset Maugham.

The Crowned Skull. By Fergus Hume.

The Plains of Alu. By Dorothy Summers.

"Act of God." By Robert Elliott.

The Sin of Preaching Jim: A Romance founded on Fact. By Dick Donovan.

She Loved Much. By Alfred Buchanan.

Broken Off. By Mrs. Baillie Reynolds.

Dr. Burton's Success. By A. C. Gunter.

Cynthia in the Wilderness. By Hubert Wales. Cloth only.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of NAWANAGAR STATE WATER MARKS PAPERS, etc. to the Nawanagar State for the period of 6 (six) years.

Tender forms may be had on application to the Superintendent of the State Printing Press, Jamnagar.

Tenders must be addressed to the Superintendent State Printing Press, Jamnagar, and must reach that office by 14th April, 1908, otherwise they will not be considered.

The Undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tenders.

HARBHAMJI,
VAZIR IN CHARGE,
Nawanagar State.

THE MADRAS & SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY CO., LD.

NOTICE.

IN fulfilment of the Agreement made with the Secretary of State for India for the extension of its System, the Southern Mahratta Railway Company, Limited, has, after due procedure, been authorised to CHANGE its NAME from

THE SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY CO., LD.

TO

THE MADRAS AND SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

The Company's new name will be used in all official documents from 16th March, 1908.

The Company's extended system now includes the following lines of Railway:—

The lines formerly known as the Southern Mahratta Railway System including The Mysore State Railways and the W.I.P. Guaranteed State Railway.

The lines formerly known as the Madras Railway System with the exception of the South-West lines from Jalarpet (exclusive) to Mangalore and its branches.

The Dharmavarm-Pakala and the Katpadi-Gudur Sections of the South Indian Railway.

All letters and communications which have in the course of business hitherto been addressed to The Agent, Southern Mahratta Railway Company, Limited, as also those pertaining to the sections of the South Indian Railway referred to above, should be addressed to The Acting, Agent, The Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Company, Limited, Dharwar.

All letters and communications relating to the current business of the Madras Railway (East of Jalarpet as above) will, up to 30th June 1908, continue to be addressed to The Acting Agent, Madras Section, The Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Company, Limited, Rayapuram, Madras.

A. R. ANDERSON,
Acting Agent.

Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Co., Ld.,
AGENT'S OFFICE,
DHARWAR, 16TH MARCH, 1908.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8. Gold, Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

CONNAUGHT HOTEL,
POONA.

CUISINE OF THE VERY BEST.
Most Central Position.

JARRAHWOOD.

JARRAH Steam-Sawn Scantlings suitable for Flooring, Joists, Rafters, Posts, Chowkhats, Office Partitions, Doors, Windows, Polished Furniture, Frame work, Cotton bale ribs. Jarrah is about half the price of Teak. Sample and price list on application to

MESSRS. MILLARS' KARRI JARRAH Coy. (1902) Ld.,
Victoria House, Victoria Road, Mazagon.
Telephone No. 838.

AMUSEMENTS.

EMPIRE THEATRE,
BOMBAY.

BANDMANN COMEDY CO.

Under the distinguished Patronage of
HIS EXCELLENCY SIR GEORGE SYDENHAM CLARKE, G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E.
Governor of Bombay.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!
FRIDAY, MARCH 27.
ARE YOU A MASON.
The Screamingly funny Farcical Comedy.

Saturday, 28.—Sir A. Conan Doyle's Powerful Play.
SHERLOCK HOLMES.
Record run at the Lyceum, London.

PRICES OF ADMISSION:—Rs. 5, 3 and Re. 1.
Doors open at 8-30 P.M. Commence at 9-30 P.M.
Plan now open at Messrs. ROSE & Co.
Seats can now be booked.

EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH.

A GREAT BOON.
TO THE BOMBAY PUBLIC.
CINEMATOGRAPHS COME AND CINEMATOGRAPHS GO
BUT THE
"EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH"
IS BOMBAY'S VERY OWN.
TO-MORROW NIGHT!
TO-MORROW NIGHT!!
TO-MORROW NIGHT!!!
IS THE GRAND REOPENING NIGHT.
Of the well known and Most Popular of all CINEMATOGRAPHS that have ever visited Bombay.

EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH.
NO NEED TO TALK TOO MUCH ABOUT IT.
Every one who has already witnessed
OUR FIRST CLASS AND UP-TO-DATE SHOW
will certainly not fail to come and spend a
"VERY PLEASANT HOUR IN THE EVENING AT OUR MODERN FAIRY PAVILION"
which has been Greatly Improved in many ways.

IN TO-MORROW NIGHT'S
GRAND ATTRACTIVE PROGRAMME.
WE FEEL SURE.
Our kind visitors will be quite astonished at the Films of most wonderful Interest just received from Paris. One of which has lately created a very Great Success on the continent.

WHY HAS THE
EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH
BEEN SO SUCCESSFUL.
Owing to the whole concern being entirely Managed by Europeans.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

Daily or thrice a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line; Fourth and Subsequent insertions—Two Annas per line. Twice or Once a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line; Fourth and Subsequent insertions—Three Annas per line. Minimum Charge Rs. 2.

MORTAR MILLS
AND
BRICK-MAKING MACHINERY
BY
SWINNEY BROTHERS LTD., MORPETH.

Can be obtained from
SOLE AGENTS:
W. CROWDER & CO., LD.,
Apollo Street, BOMBAY.

Full Particulars on application.

FOR SALE.

POLO PONIES, the property of Commander CLIFTON BROWN, R. N., whose Ship is leaving Bombay for Ceylon:

I "Cyprus," B. A. G., Aged.........Rs. 1,500
II "Shikari," B. A. H., Aged.........Rs. 1,500
III "Searchlight," G.A.M., Aged......Rs. 1,500

Nos. I and II played in winning team, Belgaum Tournament, and in Poona Junior Tournament, 1907. No. III played in Tournaments at Ambala, and is a very good Ladies' hack and goes in harness. Only sold owing to owner leaving Bombay. Open to offers. May be seen and tried.

For particulars apply to—
MANAGERS, Wellington Mews, Bombay.

TO LET—BUNGALOWS at Chowpatty, Govalia Tank Road, Warden Road, Varsova, Dadur, Mahim, Poona, Khandalla, Lanouli, etc. For further Particulars Apply to—

Messrs. S. R. BOTTLEWALLA & Co.,
FINANCIAL AGENTS & GENERAL MERCHANTS,
18 Bank Street, Fort.

NOTICE.

A FREDOON & CO'S
LADIES DEPARTMENT

is being removed to the OLD PLACE, Alice Buildings, from 1st April.

A LARGE STOCK OF LADIES'

Dress Materials—Muslins, Voiles, &c., will be disposed off without reservation at ridiculously Low Prices.

UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT.

LEUCODERMA SPECIFIC.

THIS IS A NEW INVENTION IN THE world of medicine. It cures with wonderful efficacy Leucoderma (white lepra), Lepra Vulgaris, and all other white spots situated on any part of the human frame. Rs. 4 for internal and external use. —A. WHITE & Co., Chemists, 6 Toollygunge, Calcutta.

PRATT'S MOTOR-CAR SPIRIT.

DEODORISED NAPTHA OR GASOLINE.

BEST for Motor-Cars, Bicycles, and Tricycles also for Naptha Lamps.

Owners of Motor-Cars, &c., should insist on getting this and no other. Can be obtained from all leading dealers in Motor-Cars. Imported by

STANDARD OIL Co., of New York,
31, Hornby Road, Bombay.

DR. BISWAS'S

MAGIC PILLS.

An Excellent Tonic for Young and Old.

EVERY MAN SHOULD HAVE A BOX.

ALL details cannot be published. Those who want to know the particulars, should write to the Manager with half-anna stamp for reply. Price Rs. 2-8 per box.

DR. H. BISWAS,
AMRITA BAZAR MEDICAL HALL,
Bazar, P. O. Amrita (Jessore.)

ENVELOPES.—COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Special." Rs. 3-12 per thousand, and if printed on flap Rs. 4-12 per thousand for quantities of not less than 5,000. Samples on application to "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS

An Important Book, Just out.

MODERN EGYPT.
BY THE
EARL OF CROMER.

With Portrait of the Author, and a Map.
2 vols. 8vo. Rs. 21 net.

Contents:—Ismail Pasha. 1863-1879.
The Arabi Revolt. The Soudan.
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Westminster Gazette.—"A fascinating book—a book through which the central stream of narrative runs broad and clear, and in which our guide is no mere historian piecing together the records of others, but himself the chief actor in the scenes that he describes."

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BOOK-SELLERS,
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WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

ASK FOR
Huntly Blend,
and take no other.

When you ask for
Club Blend
SEE THAT IT IS IN A
Square Bottle and bears the
Old Lamp Trade Mark.

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J. S. MODY AND COMPANY,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
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BONA FIDE SALE.

Good opportunity to Ladies for securing fine Dress Materials.

TO-MORROW SATURDAY, the 28th and MONDAY, the 30th instant, at 1-30 p.m., each day, Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on Hornby Road, Fort, next to "Alice Buildings," the stock-in-trade of the ladies' department of Messrs. A. FREDOON & Co., vacating the premises, consisting of fine dress Muslins, Zephyrs, voilles, etc., of assorted designs, also ready made gents' suits, shirts, etc.

Also electric arch lamps, fittings, fan, etc.

The above will be sold in small lots to suit the purchasers and is on view.

J. S. MODY AND CO.

BOMBAY, 27TH MARCH, 1908.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

TO BE SOLD WITHOUT RESERVE.
SALE OF A BUNGALOW AT NAPIER ROAD, POONA.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co. will, under instructions from Mr. Charles B. Smith, Administrator de bonis non to the Estate of the late Mr. Samuel Seton Smith, sell by Public Auction to the highest bidder without reserve, on SUNDAY, the 29th day of March, 1908, on the premises, at Poona, the undermentioned property, at 4-30 p. m. (S. T.):—

A bungalow with a large compound, together with 2 bed-rooms, 2 dressing-rooms, 2 bath-rooms, with hall and dining-room, large front and back verandah, together with cottage-stables and outhouses, situate at Napier Road, Poona, bearing No. 24.

The bungalow is built upon the Millitary Cantonment ground and will be sold subject to the conditions applicable to such land.

The area of the land is more than 5,000 square yards.

Futher particulars and conditions of sale may be obtained from the undersigned and the same will also be read before the intending purchaser at the time of sale.

SALE at 10 o'clock in the morning (S. T.), opposite Grant Road Station (Up Platform).

SALE of Household Furniture, Pianos, Chubb's Safes, Cutlery, Glassware and Crockery.

Messrs. SORABJI COWASJI and Co., will on MONDAY, the 30th day of March, 1908, sell by Public Auction, at the above address, at 10 o'clock in the morning, the entire stock of furniture, etc., of Mr. J. J. Collott, consisting of tapestry and velvet lined drawing-room sofas, chairs, easy chairs, centre tables, side tables, morocco leather wind chairs, cabinets, corner stands, sliding dining tables, dumb waiters, sideboards, iron and brass bedsteads, Ditmar's lamps, cutlery, platedware, crockery, glassware and also a new Chubb's Safe on stand, cottage piano by Schidmyer and Sehawne, Persian and Indian carpets, electric music figure and majolica flower pots.

The goods are on view.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of knocking the lot to the purchaser and the balance shall be paid and goods cleared away next day after the sale.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.

BOMBAY, 27TH MARCH, 1908.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF FANCY GLASSWARE AND OTHER SUNDRY GOODS.

TO-DAY, FRIDAY, the 27th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, in the shop of building, No. 103, Abdul Rehman Street, on account of the Insurance Offices concerned, the following goods salved from the fire that lately occurred at Janjikar Street on the premises of Hassom Essa.

A quantity of fancy glassware and other sundry goods such as gramophones, phonographs, Tentalus, American and other fancy clocks, fancy pictures in gilt and plush frames, porcelain and wooden and glass flower stands, fancy glass centre pieces, table lamps, large hanging lamps, Bohemian glass plates, salvers, fancy glass water bottles, fancy tumblers, platedware, fancy crystal boxes, looking glass stands, fancy glass to set, fancy decorated glass mirror, false jewellery and other miscellaneous fancy glassware and other goods.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instruction from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 28th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (Standard Time), materials for removal of the following buildings:—

Buildings Street Nos. 648 (8), 9A, 4, 1 Case No. 1 Breach Candy Road.

Auction Sale of Old Stores, Ship's Furniture, Fittings, Boats, &c., &c.

Messrs MENESSE & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on WENESDAY, the 1st April, 1908 at 2-30 p. m. (S. T.), in the P. & O. S. N. Co's Dockyard Mazagon.

A quantity or old stores, ship's requisites, fittings, &c. consisting of old canvas, sails canvas cutting, old flags, old ropes, brass, copper lead, and wooden, fittings, broken glass and crockeryware, boats, Europe rope, brass fittings, knives, carpets, old iron block troops mess utensils, leather, belting rubber mats, ironware, and miscellaneous other articles.

Purchasers will have to pay custom's duty, &c, and clear the goods within ten days from the date of auction.

MENESSE & Co.

BOMBAY, 27TH MARCH, 1908.

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.—Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railways. Abstract of Rules and Regulations, Through Routes and Fares from Bombay to places in India and Abroad. Postal and Telegraphic information, Steam-Boat and [illegible] Places of Interest along the Coast. A Coloured Map of India showing the Principal Railway Stations on the Indian Lines. Price, Eight Annas. Annual Subscription Rs. 6 including Postage.

"SPECIAL SHORT" ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servant &c. Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Three lines—Per insertion One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

YOUR PIANO.—Does it need TUNING or REPAIRING? We place the services of a thoroughly Competent Workman at your disposal. Our charges are MODERATE, and whatever we do for your Instrument, we guarantee that it will be done as well as it is possible.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., AGENTS for the world-known "Bluthner" Pianos, Bombay and Poona.

HAPPY BY HOROSCOPE.—Send Date and Month of your Birthday with five rupees. You will learn to make a happy choice that will lead to happiness in marriage. Letters to "CONFIDENTIAL HOROSCOPE AGENT" 8, Church Gate Street, Fort.

REPAIRS OF Re. 1-8 within 25 years, I take this opportunity to tell you that Singer's Sewing Machine, which purchased 25 years ago, has required only Re. 1-8 for repairs, and its still going strong of all parts. J. R. Gardener 19, Forbes Street, Bombay.

"LU-LU" EYE DROPS.—An absolutely non-irritant and a Positive Cure for Sore, Inflamed, Red, and Weak Eyes, Granulated Lids, Corneal Ulcers, etc. Prepared to the Formula of a Surgeon-Oculist (London). Re. 1.—D. M. DASTOOR & Co., Oppt. "The Bombay Club," Fort.

AN INVITATION—Meals which cost Rs. 2 and Rs. 3 elsewhere can be got at the RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, for nearly half the rate. Give it a trial and judge for yourself. Only genuine Wines and Liquors stocked and sold at moderate rates. Brand new Billiard Tables. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Dinners served till late hours.

AN experienced Parsi is open to ENGAGEMENT as Agent or Manager for purchase of cotton or seeds, up-country; or as BOOK-KEEPER or HEAD CLERK. Apply Box No. 701, care of this Paper.

ACCOMMODATION with BOARD, available for Bachelors (Europeans). Terms, &c., on application to Box No. 670, care of "The Bombay Gazette."

BANGALORE.—FOR SALE.—A commodious and lofty UPPER-ROOMED HOUSE, with excellent grounds, out-offices, and stabling, having loose boxes, arranged and built in the English style, located in a healthy and quiet part of Bangalore. Any reasonable offer will be accepted. For particulars apply to No. 558, care of the "Bombay Gazette."

BACHELOR.—A young PARSEE BACHELOR, of a respectable family, holding a good position in a well established firm, with future prospects, desires in all good faith, to correspond with a respectable Parsee Lady, with a view to matrimony. Correspondence strictly confidential, Apply Box No. 639, care of the "Bombay Gazette."

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST. By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

EXCHANGE TABLES.—Rs. 2. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial" Rs. 2-8 per thousand, and if printed on flap Rs. 3-8 per thousand for quantities of not less than 5,000.

FOR SALE.—BAY GELDING, rising 9, very quiet and gentle, would suit Lady. Only EUROPEANS need apply. 117 GREAT WESTERN HOTEL.

FOR SALE.—One 8-10 H. P. four-seated DE DION MOTOR CAR 1907 pattern, absolutely silent, as good as new and in perfect order. Sold for no fault. Cost Rs. 5,500, 4 months ago. With hood, Stepney wheel, tools lamps, nearly new tyres, &c. Price Rs. 4,500. Apply to E. M. PROES, P. W. D. Offices.

GOVERNMENT SERVANT SUPPLIERS.—Messrs. OLIVER and Co. undertake the Supply of Labour in General Clerks. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Servants Patronized by the Officers of the Services. Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants whom we guarantee. Fee Bombay Rs. 2, Moffusil Rs. 3 each servant, which stands good for six months. No. 21, Ch. G. St, (First Floor), Fort, Bombay. Established 1872.

GUARANTEE.—"Giras and Guarantee." A Collection of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta, and their Guaranteed Rights. By L. P. Parekh. Rs. 6. Apply Box No. 405, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

HAIR DYE.—Phillips' "NAYAKALA" restores grey hair at once to a beautiful black or brown colour. Only prepared by PHILLIPS & Co., Chemists, Bombay.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.—Proxy and Transfer Forms at Two Annas each. Special Quotations for large quantities with name of Company included. Apply at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the Bombay Gazette Electric Printing Works, 2, Gresu Street, Fort.

LARGEST ASSORTMENT of COOKING STOVES and Ranges to burn Coal, Wood, or Oil, and Kitchen Requisites in stock.—STOVE DEPOT, 17, Church Gate Street.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—A Selection of Leading Cases. By W. E. H. Rs. 5. Apply Box No. 404 c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

LOST.—A Gold Safety Pin, at the Skating Rink, during Club Session, last Thursday. Finder, please return to Box No. 660, care of this Paper.

MANURE.—PATENT PHOSPHATIC, at Re. 1 per lb. and GENUINE PERUVIAN GNANO, at Annas six per lb. Apply sharp to PALEKAR & Co, Sitaram Buildings, Near Crawford Market, Bombay.

MODY AND CO.—Dealers in Incandescent Lamps, Switches, Holders, Battery-Fans, &c., No. 7, Patell St., Fort. Price-List Free.

MACHINERY FOR SALE. A Loco type Boiler and Engine, N. H. P. 7, by Robay & Co. certificated 50 lbs. Pressure per square inch. Tested under Hydraulic Pressure to 90 lbs. Just put off work owing to change to Electricity. Open to Inspection. No reasonable offer will be refused. Apply Box No. 403, care of "Bombay Gazette."

OLD ISSUES of THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE," of the "WEEKLY BUDGET," and of the "OVERLAND SUMMARY," when available, are supplied at special prices, which vary, according to lapse of time, between As. 2 and Rs. 5 and higher.

OFFICE DESK.—A standing Office Desk, by John Roberts and Co. Excellent quality and finish. Price Rs. 50. Apply Box No. 397, care of "Bombay Gazette."

"OVERLAND SUMMARY."—Published Weekly (on Saturdays) in time for the English Mail. A complete réchauffé of Indian News, particularly entertaining for Anglo-Indians, retired or on leave. Subscription (inclusive of postage), One Sovereign or Rs. 15 per annum.

RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS' ART PHOTOGRAPHIC SALON. The largest and leading in the East, no expense or trouble spared. Luxuriously provides for the convenience and demands of Constituents. A visit is earnestly solicited to Cox's Building (Top Floor), Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

ROUNDABOUT BOMBAY. By James Douglas. Rs. 5. Apply Box No. 408, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorial, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special Terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager, The "Bombay Gazette" Electric Press.

THE 4 CYLINDER BRITISH-BUILT HORBICK CAR is now being manufactured at almost the same price as the Single Cylinder Car. Call and see it at the Sole Agents Garage, HILL SAWYER & Co., Medows Street, Bombay.

TO LET.—TOP FLOOR, on the Hill, Gowalia Tank, more suitable for Europeans. Rs. 100. Apply D. L. BATLIBOI, No. 3, Church Gate St.

TO LET.—OFFICE ROOMS in COX'S Building.

TO LET.—You or those that do not Subscribe regularly to a daily paper, know that they can have this paper delivered at their homes for Rs. 20 per annum. The Subscription for 6, 3 or 1 month, is Rs. 11, 6 and 2 Cash, respectively.

"THE EMPIRE."—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available to Enquirers at the Office of "THE EMPIRE," LIMITED, No. 12A., Mission Row, Calcutta, and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette," Limited, 2, Green Street, Fort, (behind the Bank of Bombay).

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey." Bombay to the Bosphorous. Two Volumes. By Grattan Geary. Rs. 10. Apply Box No. 409, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, a DESPATCH CLERK, for Engineering business, one with experience in Mercantile line and who can write his own correspondence perfectly. Salary Rs. 60 with prospects. Apply Box No. 765 c/o "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED—WOMEN TELEGRAPHISTS for the Government Telegraph Department. Applicants must be over 18 years, and under 30 years. For particulars apply to the ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT, Government Telegraphs, Bombay Sub-Division.

WANTED.—The whereabouts of Mr. JOHN RATFIELD: last seen at the recent Dog Show, held on the Maidan. WHISTLER, care of this Paper.

"WEEKLY BUDGET."—A Summary of the Week's News, published on Saturday Evenings. Rs. 13 per annum inclusive of postage.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY at Shaikh Memon Street.

Under instructions from R. D. Setna, Esqr., the Receiver appointed in suit No. 975 of 1907 (Mahomed Hoosein Matar vs. Gulabchand Hirabhai Ghelabhai and another) Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, on the days and time mentioned below, sell by Public Auction, on the premises the following very valuable landed property.

THIS DAY FRIDAY, the 27th instant, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land containing by admeasurement 130·67 sq. yards or thereabouts (being 98 feet in length, 12 feet in breadth) together with the tenement or building standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Ward C. No. 159, Street No. 259-261, all of which premises are situate at and on the eastside of Shaik Memon Street at Bombay in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay and are bounded on or towards the east by the Halalcore passage of the said premises and beyond that the property of Morarjee Khimjee, on or towards the west by the said Shaik Memon Street and on or towards the north by the house of Anant Shivajee, on or towards the south by the house formerly of Jeverchand Pertapchand now of Dharamchand Javerchand.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Payne and Co., Solicitors for the Receiver or to the undersigned.

TO-MORROW SATURDAY, the 28th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

AT 2 P.M. (S.T.)

1 handsome strong rubber-tyred victoria, in very good order.

1 second-hand glass fronted miniature office brougham, in good order.

1 handsome strong rubber-tyred E. B. Landau in good order.

1 second-hand rubber-tyred palanquin office shigram, in good order.

1 horse called "Ring Leader," aged, goes well in saddle.

1 Bay Arab, quiet in harness and saddle.

1 Grey pony, quiet in harness.

1 Grey Arab, 14-1, 7 year old, reliable harness horse.

1 chesnut Australian gelding, about 15 hands, very quiet and handsome, going in harness.

The property of the late Mr. Jocsub Jacob—

1 Bay Australian mare with dogcart and harness.

AUCTION SALE OF MOTOR CYCLES AND MOTOR CAR.

Under instructions from Messrs. J. A. Kirkbride and Co., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, TO-MORROW SATURDAY, the 28th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, the following Motor cycles:

No. 1 "Mitchell" 2 1/2 H. P. Motor Bicycle.
" 2 "Minerva" 2 H. P. Motor bicycle.
" 3 "Phoenix" 2 1/2 H. P. Motor tandem, in good condition, ready to drive.
No. 4 "Monarch" 2 H. P. motor bicycle, in working condition.
No. 5 Tandem bicycle, "Gloria," of Glasgow.
" 6 Tricycle, very light, in good condition.

By order of the concerned and on account and risk of Mr. Kaikushrow Pirozsha Kotwal alias Kaikusroo Bejanjee Kotwal.

1 D'Deon Engine 8 H. P. motor car Eagle body with lamps, instruments, etc., complete, Engine is in good condition and in working order.

The cycles are now on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Under instructions from the Guardians appointed by the High Court (re Jayantilal, Minor) Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, on SUNDAY, the 29th instant, at 2 p.m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction, at Kandawadi, near Cowasjee Patel Tank, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood plain and carved F. P. household furniture, large size pier glasses in gilt frame on stand, 8,6,5,3,2 and 1 lights, hanging gas lamps, a large collection of marble ornaments and China vases, handsome large chiffoniers, large blackwood bedstead, handsome drawing-room suites, large blackwood and teakwood swings, handsome large writing tables and revolving office chairs, handsome silk door and window curtains, &c., &c., the property of the late Mr. Choonilall Nagindass Shroff.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE FINE WHITE PEARLS.

A good opportunity to pearl merchants and gentlemen wishing to purchase pearls for household purposes.

On TUESDAY the 31st instant, at 3 p.m. (S. T.) Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms on accounts of the concerned, the following parcels of pearls returned from London.

Parcel No. 330—1 Bunch, 7 strings, 241 pearls, 223 carats, about 142 chows.

Parcel No. 330—1 bunch, 9 strings, 340 pearls, 231 carats, about 110 chows.

Parcel No. 330—1 bunch, 11 strings 466 pearls, 239 carats, about 85 chows.

Parcel No. 332—1 bunch, 11 strings, 535 pearls, 213 carats, about 80 chows.

Parcel No. 332—1 bunch, 16 strings, 909 pearls, 297 carats, about 69 chows.

Parcel No. 333—1 bunch, 4 strings, 122 pearls, 153 carats, about 91 chows.

Parcel No. 333—1 bunch, 4 strings, 122 pearls, 153 carats, 431 chows.

The above will be on view from Monday the 30th instant.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable white large undrille round Pearls of best quality.

On WEDNESDAY, the 1st April, at 3 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will under instructions from Messrs. Killick Nixon and Co., and on account and risk of Mr. Gulabchand Hirabhai Ghelubhai, sell by Public Auction, at their rooms—

Parcel No. 36—1 Packet, 228 pearls weighing, about 345 chows.

Parcel No. 58—1 Packet, 34 pearls, weighing, about 200 chows.

Parcel No. 60—1 Bunch, 24 string, 1,508 pearls, about 125 chows.

Parcel No. 69—1 Packet, 3 fine very large button pearls, about 201 chows.

Parcel No. 70—1 Packet, 2 fine very large button pearls, about 125 chows.

The above will be on view 2 days before the sale.

BONA FIDE SALE.

Under instruction from R. D. Setna, Esqr., the Receiver appointed in suit No. 975 of 1907, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, on THURSDAY, the 2nd April next, at 2-30 p. m. (S. T.) sell by public auction at Shaik Memon Street, in the house of the late Mr. Hirabhoy Ghellabhoy, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood plain and carved F. P. household furniture, such as large glass door single and double almyrahs, iron teakwood and blackwood double and single bedstead, office table, chairs, chests of drawers, and large iron safe by Chubb and Son on stand, wall clocks, gas lamps, hanging kerosine lamps, large looking glasses, benches, pictures, tiled top square teapoys, etc., etc., the property of the late Mr. Hirabhoy Ghellabhoy.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE S.S. SHAH "NAJAM" AND SHAH "NOOR."

Under instructions from Mr. Hajee Ahmed Hassam, Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will on SATURDAY, the 4th April next, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction at their Rooms on account of the concerned.

The s.s. Shah "Najam" formerly the P. & O. Co's mail boat "Bengal" built at Greenock in the year 1885 official No. 87424, of 4656 gross tons, 2752 nett tons, about 400 feet long, 45 feet broad, 29 feet deep, of 800 H.P. with her mast, furniture and apparel as she now lies in the harbour.

The s.s. Shah "Noor" formerly the P. & O. Co's mail boat "Coromandel" built at Greenock in the year 1885 official No. 87418 of 4252 tons, nett tonnage 2783, about 400 feet long, 45 feet broad and 29 feet deep of 800 H. P. with her mast, furniture and apparel as she now lies in the harbour.

Both the steamers have certificates to carry 1200 Hajees and are in good navigable condition.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of Sale.

SALE OF THE RIGHTS of Cutting Grass, collecting Mango Crop, Chikoo Crop, Cocoanuts, &c.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Victoria Garden's Office on TUESDAY, the 7th April 1908 at 9 a.m. (B. T.), the 4 rights mentioned hereunder:—

1 Right of collecting mango crop of the (next) season.

(1) Right of collecting chikoo crop for one year.

(1) Right of collecting cocoanut crop for one year.

(1) Right of taking down mowing grass from 15th June, 1908 to 30th September, 1908, from the Victoria Gardens.

Right of cultivating vegetable and rearing fish in the Naigham Tank for one year.

For details and conditions of some of the above rights apply at the Municipal Commissioner's Office, Fort, or at the Victoria Garden's Office, or to the Undersigned.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.—*Contd.*

AUCTION SALE of Very Valuable Building Plots, at Ghamdevi Road.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 8th April, 1908, at 4 30 P.M. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction, on the site, the following very valuable building plots, for the term of 999 years.

Plots Nos.	Area Square Yards.
87	1,983
88	1,459
89	1,533
90	1,662

Plans for the sites, conditions of sale, building conditions, of form of lease and all further particulars, can be had on application from the Trust Engineer, Trust Building, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

On SATURDAY, the 11th proximo, at 2 P.M., (S. T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 6, Queen's Road, opposite the Church Gate Station, the very valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood plain and carved F. P. household furniture of the latest design, rich glass and crockeryware, best platedware by Reed and Barton, dining table and chairs, large side boards and dumbwaiters, drawing-room suites of sofas and chairs, large size drawing room cabinets, single and double glass door almyrahs, handsome flower vases and table ornaments, rich pictures and oleographs, chest-of-drawers marble-top dressing and wash-hand tables, brass and iron single and double bedsteads, Bink's and Ditmar's table and hanging lamps, rich Persian and Brussels carpets, etc., etc., the property of Major C. F. Hocken, D. A. A. G., Bombay Brigade and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view four days before the sale.

Auction Sale of Valuable Pearls.

On WEDNESDAY the 15th proximo at 3 p.m., (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms by order of the mortgagee and on account and risk of the mortgagor Nawabzada Nusurallakhan and Begam Mountaj Jehan Begam Nusurallakhan:—

2 large round pearls.
2 large pearls (soojni).

The above will be on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT & Co.

BOMBAY, 27TH MARCH, 1908.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 27th instant, at 2-30 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the "Janjira Building," opposite the Church, Wodehouse Road, (next to Y. M. C. Association Building), the valuable and handsome French-polished teakwood and blackwood household furniture, consisting of set of dining table and chairs, mirrored sideboard, dinner waggon, drawing-room suite of sofas and chairs, marble-topped tables and teapoys, chiffoniers, cabinets, cozy corner sofa, teapoys, easy-chairs, English bedsteads, single and double mirror door almyrahs, clothes and gown presses, marble-topped dressing and wash-hand table, chest-of-drawers, electric punkha and lights, table ornaments, carpets, etc., the property of P. Meidenger, Esq., and others.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

SALE ON SUNDAY, 29th March at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.)

On SUNDAY, the 29th instant at 2-30 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Staff Quarter's Bungalow, G. I. P. Ry., Parel, opposite Chamer Bagh, the valuable and handsome French-polished teakwood and blackwood artistic design dining-room, drawing-room and bed-room furniture, such as dining-table and chairs, large size mirror side-board and dinner waggon meatsafe, marble-top chippendale pattern table and teapoys, chiffoniers and cabinets, drawing-room suite of sofas and chairs lined rich plush iron and brass bedsteads, marble-topped dressing and wash-hand tables, book-case, single and double mirror door almyrahs, clothes press, carpets rich glassware and crockeryware, best platedware, pictures, bead door chicks, ebonized iron frame, cottage piano by Rose & Co., little used, large size minseed box, large size Edison concert phonograph by Ramchander, nearly new, foot and hand sewing machine with cover, large size coal No. 7 address cooking stone, collection of choice garden plants, etc., the property of F. C. Maunder, Esq., Engineer, proceeding to England and others.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY the 30th instant at 2-30 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 23, Farnham House New Marine Lines, the very valuable and handsome polished teakwood and blackwood household furniture by Benjamin Roberts and others. Also English mahogany furniture such as mahogany telescopes, dining table, in 6 pieces, mahogany leather-cushioned dining chairs, mirrored sideboard and dinner waggon, chesterfield sofas, easy and light chairs ottoman, chiffoniers with pier glasses, cabinets, marble-topped tables, large velvet piled carpets, gas wall and bracket lamps, tiled-top fancy teapoys, reclining sofas, bookcases, hatstand, writing tables, rich table ornaments and pictures, English bedsteads, mirror and panelled door single and double almyrahs, chest-of-drawers, marble-top dressing and wash-hand tables, clothes presses, real Chubb's safe and stand, clocks, large size English stove, rich glassware, crockeryware and platedware, elegant English built rubber-tyred park phaeton, C. spring office brougham and double-seated brougham (all three carriages by Laurie and Marner), one pair handsome grey waler horses, etc., the property of S. M. Moses, Esq., of Messrs. David Sassoon & Co., proceeding to England.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

N. B.—The two broughams are on view at the stables of the Sassoon House Ridge, Malabar Hill.

On MONDAY next, the 30th instant at 2-30 p.m. Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following such as Furniture such writing dressing and wash-hand tables, chairs; cupboards, almyrah, chest-of-drawers, bed stead, &c.

By order of the Administrator-General, the effects of the late Mr. Kaikhoosroo Meherban Irani, consisting of blackwood cupboards, teapoys, boxes, cot, wearing apparels dishes, matting, vases, copper pots, tea boiler, coats, lamp, filter, 1 silver tray in case and other sundries.

AT 3-30 P.M.

Several gent's bicycles by different makers.
1 rubber tyred Victoria.
1 " " Brougham.
1 " " Shigram.

On TUESDAY, the 31st instant at 11 a.m. (S.T.) Messrs CRAWFORD & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Edward House, Merewether Road, Apollo Bunder, near the Saluting Battery, the valuable and handsome French-polished teak and blackwood household furniture, such as set of dining-table and chairs, mirrored sideboard, whatnots, dinner waggon, meat safe, drawing-room suite of sofas and chairs, handsome cabinets, chiffoniers and teapoys, English bedsteads, single and double mirror door almyrahs, clothes presses, chest-of-drawers, marble-top dressing and wash-hand tables, bedroom sofas, table ornaments, Deekson lamps, rich carpets, glassware, crockery ware, etc., etc.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view three days before the sale.

On TUESDAY the 31st instant at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Small Gibb's Road, opposite the Ladies' Gymkhana, Ridge, Malabar Hill, the valuable and handsome polished teakwood and blackwood household furniture made to order by Roberts and others, consisting of set of dining table and dining chairs, very elegant sideboard and cabinets, chesterfield sofas and easychairs, drawing-room tables and teapoys, English made single and double bedsteads, mirror and panel doors, almyrahs, clothes and gown presses, chest-of-drawers, marble-topped dressing and wash-hand tables, bedroom sofas, sweet-toned ebonised cottage piano by Rose & Co., valuable engravings, wind proof lamps by Flinks, suitable ornaments, Indian and Persian Carpets, collection of choice plants in pots, etc. The property of A. F. Ferguson, Esq., and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 3 days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

BOMBAY, 27TH MARCH, 1908.

Messrs. C. J. KEYMER & Co. beg to offer their services as AGENTS IN ENGLAND. Established in 1844, they have a thorough knowledge of the Markets, and experience of Eastern requirements.

The basis of the Firm gives personal supervision to all business, and with confidence invite those requiring RELIABLE AGENTS for purchase of goods, sale of produce, or other business, to entrust their interests to them. Machinery orders are attended to by an expert.

WHITEFRIARS STREET, LONDON.
TELEGRAMS, "KEYMER, LONDON."

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, MARCH 25.] [BOMBAY, MARCH 26.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols	87 5/8	1/8	
3 do. Rentes	97	un	chgd
2½ do. Sterling Loan ... 3½ do. Govt. Securities...		Muti	lated
Bar Silver in London	25 1/2	1/16	
Do. do. 2 months' hence	25 5/8	1/16	
Do. in New York	55 1/4	un	chgd
Exchange on London at Paris	25 14		1/2
Do. do. Berlin	20 4 1/4		1 1/2
Do. do. do. New York	4 86	un	chgd
Discount Bank of England Rate	3 p.c.	since	19 inst.
Discount Short London Bills, 3 months' sight ... Do. Indian Bank Bills, 6 months' sight ... Do. 3 Months' Fine Trade Bills Do. 6 Months' Fine Trade Bills Interest Day-to-day Loans Do. 7-day Market Loans ...		Muti	lated

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate)... Mutilated.

Closing tone of Silver:—Quiet but steady.

At the Periodical Biddings for Council Bills on India to-day for Rs. 20,00,000.

Rs. 20,000 were allotted to Calcutta.

Rs. 20,000 at 1s. 3 29-32d.

Total amount of Bills sold during the week ending Tuesday evening, including last Public Sale ... ...Rs. 6,50,000

Amount to be allotted next week ...Rs. 20,00,000

EXTRA ALLOTMENTS:—

Bills on Madras Rs. 10,000 at 1s. 3 29/32d.

COTTON.

Liverpool:—

Spots ...	...Easier as well as quiet.
Futures	...Steady.
East Indian	...Quiet.
Manchester	...Quiet.
Total Sales	... 6,000 bales.
Sold on Speculation and for Export...	500 „
Imports	...2,000 „
Mid-Americans ...	... 5·68—03
Egyptian F.G.F. Brown ...	8 1/8 unchanged.

Future Delivery Prices:—

Mar.-Apl	Apl.-May.	May-June.	June-July.	July-Aug.
5·21	5·21	5·22	5·22	5·21
+01	+01	+01	+01	+01

Aug.-Sept.	Spt.-Oct.	Oct-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
5·17	5·14	5·10	5·08
+01	unchgd	unchgd	+01

New York:—

Receipts at U. S. Ports ... 17,000 bales.
Do. do. last year... 27,000 „
Exports to Great Britain ... 1,000 „
Do. to Continent ... ...
Spot Cotton—10·30+10

Futures—Month of May 9·67+12 }
Do. do. July 9·60+07 } Declined early owing to commission house liquidation and advanced later on bull support and short covering.

New Orleans:—

Spot Cotton—10 5/8 unchanged.
Futures—Month of May 9·81+05
Do. do. July 9·82+06
Closing Tone of Futures.—Steady.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Fine Broach ... ... d. 5 13/32
F. G. Broach ... ... d. 5 5/32
Good Broach ... ... d. 5

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee:—

In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) 6 unchanged.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Vessel.	Importer.
3 Bundles Sov ...	Rs 13,650	Jeddah ..	Shah Najam	H S Hasam
Rupees	4,005			
3 Cases Sov	8,445	Jeddah ...	Firoozi ..	Sundry Importers
Gold Coins	2,010			
Rupees	4,170			

BOMBAY MARKETS.

THURSDAY EVENING.] [26TH MARCH, 1908.

FINANCIAL.

Bank Rates—

Bank of England ... 3 per cent. from 19th March.
Bank of Bengal ...... 7 per cent. „ 26th „
Bank of Bombay...... 7 per cent. „ 26th „
Bank of Madras ...... 9 per cent. „

Money:—

The Bank of Bengal cash balance is Rs. 58 lacs up; and both the Bank of Bombay and the Bank of Bengal have reduced their minimum to 7 per cent. per annum.

Exchange:—

The Secretary of State sold only Rs. 30,000 of Council Bills yesterday and Rs. 20 lacs are offered for next week. The market opened unchanged at 1s. 3 27-32d. T. T. and 1s. 3 7-8d. on demand and no Bank would buy under 1s. 4 1-16d. for 3 months' sight Credits. For delivery in May there were sellers at 1s. 3 7-8d. T. T. and business was done at 1s. 3 29-32d. T. T. but in the aggregate the amount of business done has not been very important. Far Eastern rates are quiet.

We quote:—

T. T. on London ...	... 1s. 3 27/32d.
Demand Draft ...	... 1s. 3 7/8d.
Credits—3 months' sight	... 1s. 4 1/16d.
Do. 6 months' sight	... 1s. 4 5/32d.
Do. 3 months' sight—France	168 1/2
Do. 3 months' sight—Marks	137 1/2
Hongkong—30 days' sight...	140
Yokohama—30 days' sight ...	151 3/4
Shanghai—30 days' sight ...	188 3/4

Government Paper.

The market opened firmer to-day at 96 1-16 ready and the first settlement and closes firm at the opening quotations. Unfortunately there are very few speculators in the Bazaar at present, otherwise the reduction in the Bank rate would have had a more stimulating effect on business. As it is there are buyers at the close at our quotations. Calcutta Market is also firmer, their quotations being advised as 96 3-16 ready and 96 5-16 for delivery forward in a month.

We quote:—

Cash	... Rs. 96-1
1st Settlement...	... „ 96-1
2nd Settlement	... „ 96-4

Bullion:—

Bar silver in London fell 1-16 on Wednesday the quotations being 25 1-2 ready and 25 5-8 for delivery forward in two months. The New York rate was unchanged at 55 1-4. Locally there has been very little doing, but home prices are tempting and we hear that fairly heavy offers have been made to London to-day. Ready bars opened at 66 5-8 ex duty and closed without change. Forward rates are noted below. Bar gold is steady.

We quote:—

		Rs.	a.	p.
English Bar Gold	...	24	6	0
Australian Bar Gold	...	24	5	0
Bombay Bar Gold	...	24	2	0
English Shield Sovereigns ...	...	15	3	0
English Dragon Sovereigns ...	...	15	3	0
Silver ex Duty—Ready ...	...	66	10	0
Ditto 1st Settlement	...	65	13	0
Ditto 2nd Settlement	...	65	12	0

COTTON.

Market Report:—

After the excitement of the March settlements the market opened quiet but steady. Prices for May delivery were more or less nominal as there was very little enquiry. Fine Broach for May delivery was quoted Rs. 252 but other descriptions showed an improvement on the March settlement rates. During the afternoon and after receipt of the Liverpool opener there was a decidedly firmer tone, and buyers came out. Fine M. G. Bengal May delivery jumped to Rs 185 1-2; Khangaum Akola was done at Rs. 202, and fine Khandeish at Rs. 191 both for May delivery. The market closes firm as under:

QUOTATIONS:—

	Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach ...	255	May
Fine M. G. Nagpur Kampti	213	„
Fine M. G. Damangaum Pulgaon	205/3	„
Fine M. G. Khangaum Akola ...	202	„
Fine M. G. Amraoti ...	202	„
Fine M. G. Muttia ...	193/4	„
F. G. M. G. Khandeish ...	187	„
Fine M. G. Khandeish ...	191	„
Fine M. G. Bengals ...	185/6	„
F. G. H. G. Bengals ...	172	„
Good Westerns ...	220	„
Good Saw Ginned Dharwar ...	236	„

Liverpool Opener:—

Opening Tone...	Firm.
Estimated Sales	8,000 bales.
Total Imports	5,000 „

Future Delivery Prices:—

M.-A.	A.-M.	M.-J.	J.-J.	J.-A.
5·28	5·28	5·30	5·29	5·28
+07	+07	+07	+07	+07

A.-S.	S.-O.	O.-N.	N.-D.
5·24	5·21	5·17	5·15
+07	+07	+07	+07

MISCELLANEOUS.

Linseed:—

Prices continue steady but there is not much business going on. We quote:—

Ready... ... ... Rs. 8 6 0 B. T.
April-May ... ... „ 8 11 6 R. T.

Rapeseed:—

The market is rather easier and the demand is small. We quote:—

Brown Cawnpore, April May Rs. 9 8 0 R. T.
Yellow Gujerat „ „ 10 5 0 B. T.

Gingellyseed:—

The market is quiet with little doing and rates are easier. We quote:—

Muggy ... ... Rs. 53 0 0
Yellow Hinganghat ... Rs. 56 8 0

Poppyseed:—

April-May ... ... Rs. 11 0 0 R. T.
Tone—Firm

Castorseed:—

Ready ... ... Rs. 31 8 0
April-May ... ... „ 32 8 0
Tone—Steady.

Cottonseed:—

Rs. 25 0 0
Tone—Steady.

Mowraseed:—

Rs. 5 6 0 to Rs. 5 7 0
Tone—Firm.

Groundnuts—

Rs. 43 0 0
Tone—Steady.

Wheat:—

White Delhi,... ... ... Rs. 6 2 6 R. T.
Tone—Firm.

THE SHARE MARKET.

Banks:—

Bombay	1,367 1/2
India	60 1/2
Indian Specie Bank ...	52

Mills:—

David	372 1/2
Kohinoor	710
Maneckji Petit	3,112 1/2

Presses:—

Breul's Cawnpore ...	175
Hingoli	102
Khangaum	300

Miscellaneous:—

Badham Pile & Co.	129
Bombay Flour Mill	1,055 C.D.
Central India Mining ...	430
Colaba Land and Mill... ...	1,000 X.D.

Railways:—

Ahmedabad-Prantej	552 1/2
Amritsar-Patti	112 1/2
Tapti-Valley	425

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours, ended at 6 p.m. yesterday:—

Cotton	7,762	bales
Wheat	17,928	cwts.
Linseed	1,780	„
Rapeseed	2,556	„
Gingellyseed	3,321	„
Poppyseed	nil	
Groundnuts	539	„
Castorseed	3,775	„
Rice	73,332	„
Myrabolams	2,291	„
Cottonseed	12,897	„
Mowraseed	781	„
Gram	531	„
Joowar	3,643	„
Maize	nil	

KARACHI FREIGHTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, MARCH 26.

The week has proved a blank one as far as freight engagements are concerned and there is no enquiry either for ready or forward bookings. The crop reports are very disquieting as no rain has fallen for weeks in the Punjab and the crops are withering. Still further reductions of freights is probable.

THE MONORAIL TRAMWAY COMPANY.

WE draw attention to the prospectus of the Monorail Tramways Company advertised in another column. The Directors are well-known to practical citizens of Bombay and in joining this Company have in view the industrial development of India by affording the cheapest tramways. This Company has a ready made business actually earning profits.

HEAD PRIEST OF THE BORAHS.

Touring in Gujerat.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BHAVNAGAR, MARCH 26.

Syedina Abail Fagal Abdoolla Badrudeen Head Priest of the Bora Community on his way to Dhoraji arrived at Dhola junction this morning accompanied by Bhaisaheb Tarabhai E-sakbhai Momabhai, and fifty other followers from Surat. At the invitation of Sultanally Alibhai of Bombay a deputation from Palitana, Bhavnagar, Chital was present to do honor. About five thousand Boras gave him a hearty reception at the station which was decorated with flags. Breakfast was served and all present joined the arrangements being under the management of Mohmedally Judge and Vakil Farally.

After halting for two hours he left for Jetalsar whence he went by a Special train to Dhoraji. On the way representatives from Hathi, Chital, Jetalsar welcomed him on the stations performing ceremonies and distributing meals. A grand reception was accorded at Dhoraji where every accommodation was given by the Gondal State authorities. He was taken in procession amidst great rejoicings. At Dhoraji he attends the marriage ceremony at Sultanally's and opens a new mosque.

THE Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China has received from its head office a telegram intimating that at the approaching meeting of the Shareholders, the Directors will recommend a Dividend for the past half-year at the rate of 15 per cent. free of income tax, and a bonus of 10 per cent. to the Office Establishment; £25,000 to be written off for Bank Premises Account, £50,000 proposed to be carried to the Reserve Fund, which will then stand at £1,525,000, and £125,483.4.9 carried forward as undivided profit.

LUXURY FOR THE SKIN.

"THE ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin,' writes Lady Constance Howard. Countess of Westmeath says:—"It gives much satisfaction." The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is a highly agreeable and beneficial Luxury for the Toilet, Bath and Nursery and leaves the Skin in a pure, refreshed and healthy condition. Delicately perfumed, Chemists, Grocers, etc. sell it.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES which must be authenticated by the name and address of the senders, is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

MARSHALL—CROMMELIN—March 25, By special licence at Old Court, Malabar Hill, by the Revd. E. E. Hill, A. W. Marshall, of the Bank of Bombay to Alice Julia, only daughter of C. A. R. Crommelin, P.W.D.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BROOK—March 22, the wife of C. H. Brock, Kotagiri, of a daughter.

KIRKPATRICK—March 23, at Winston, Kilpauk, the wife of T. Kirkpatrick, Bank of Madras, of a daughter.

RUNGE—March 2, at Saharanpur, the wife of G. F. Runge, of a daughter.

SIM—March 16, at Aberdeen, Scotland, the wife of G.G. Sim C. S., of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

TODD—GILROY—March 18, at St. Anthony's Church, Lahore, Lieut. T. R. Todd, Ordnance Department, Ferozepore, to Mrs. Mary Gilroy, of Murree.

DEATHS.

LEGGATT—March, 19 at Claremont, Ootacamund, Isabella Jane Elizabeth Leggat, daughter of the late Colonel William Leggatt, in her 76th year.

JAMES—March 15, at Moghulsarai, E. I. R., John Walter James, late Engineer, Bengal Saw Mills and Engineering Works, Sibpore, and son of late A. E. James, Sub-Engineer, P. W. D., Dehree-on-Sone, aged 28 years.

JARY—March 23, at the Nursing Home, London Street, Milly Millicent, the dearly loved wife of J. M. Jary, H.M's. Mint Calcutta.

H. T. BINKS
UNDERTAKER
AND
MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,
Clare Road, Byculla, Bombay.
TELEPHONE NO. 947.

DHANAMAL CHELLARAM,
62-64, MEDOWS ST., FORT, BOMBAY.
A LARGE Assortment of JEWELLERY SILVER-WARE, JAPANESE SILKS, CHINESE SILKS—FLOWERED and EMBROIDERED; CREPES—EMBROIDERED SILK DRESSES and BLOUSES—EMBROIDERED
Always in Stock
JAPANESE, CHINESE, EGYPTIAN, and PERSIAN CURIOSITIES displayed in large Variety.

CLOVERINE
RED CLOVER BLOOD MIXTURE
A Compound Elixir of Trifolium with Iodide of Potassium.
Better than Sarsaparilla. A course of this Medicine makes the Blood pure, the Skin clear, and tones up the whole system.
Rs. 1-4 per bottle.

CHIRETTONES.
MADE from the active principle of the Indian Chiratta Plant. This principle has only been isolated by D. S. KEMP, F. C. S., and is acknowledged by the profession to be in the first rank as a cure for Fevers. As a general Tonic and promoter of appetite it is unrivalled.
Per Box of 100 tablets Re. 1.
The above are prepared only by
Kemp & Co Ltd
THE CHEMISTS, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 38m. Sun sets, 6h. 51m. High water, 6-7m., 7-58a. Low water, 1-3m., 0-42a.

P. and O. steamer "Egypt," with English mails of 13th instant, due to arrive at 5 a.m.

Indo-China Manufacturing Company, Oriental Buildings, 5 p.m.

Empire Theatre, the Bandmann Comedy Company, 9-30 p.m.

The Royal Bioscope, Esplanade, 7 p. m. and 9 p. m.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Mar. 29th, in Perigee, 8h. a.m.

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Saturday, March 28.—Royal Bombay Yacht Club Races. J. N. Petit Institute, annual meeting, 5-30 p.m. Empire Theatre, the Bandmann Comedy Company, 9-39 p. m. Sun rises, 6h. 37m. Sun sets, 6h. 52m. High water, 7-47m., 9-4a. Low water, 2-23m., 2-6a.

Sunday, March 29.—4th Sunday of Lent. Sun rises, 6h. 36m. Sun sets. 6h. 52m. High water 9-5m., 9-53a. Low water, 3-24m., 3-10a.

Monday, March 30.—Bombay Philharmonic Society, Selections from Mendelssohn's Elijah, Town Hall, 9-30 p. m. Bombay Gymkhana Tennis, Doubles Handicap. Sun rises, 6h. 35m.; Sun sets, 6h. 52m.; High water, 10-4m., 10-37a.; Low water, 4-8m., 4-46a.

Tuesday, March 31.—Century Spinning and Manufacturing Company, "Bella Vista," Cumballa Hill, 10-30 a. m. Sun rises, 6h-34m, Sun sets, 6h. 52m. High water, 10-55m., 11-17a. Low water, 4-46m. 4-51a.

Wednesday, April 1.—Municipal Standing Committee, 4 9 p. m. Concert in aid of Girls' Friendly Society Lodge, Y. M. C. A., 9-30 p. m. Madhowji Dharamsi Manufacturing Company, 1 Bruce Lane, 4-30 p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 33m.; Sun sets, 6h. 53m.; High water, 11-41m., 11-55a.; Low water, 5-22m., 5-31a.

If one touch of nature makes the whole world kin, methinks that sweet and wonderful thing, sympathy, is not less powerful. What golden barriers, what ice of centuries, it can melt in a moment!

—*Charles Reade.*

DEATH FROM HYDROPHOBIA.—On Wednesday Mithibai (6), a Hindu girl, was taken by her father to Sir J. J. Hospital suffering from hydrophobia. She died the following day. She was bitten by a rabid dog at Cutch-Mandvi about two months ago.

THE PRARTHANA SAMAJ.—The 41st Anniversary of the local Prarthana Samaj falls to-morrow. As, owing to plague, the members and sympathisers have been scattered in the suburbs, it cannot be celebrated with the usual eclat just at present, but the day will be observed by holding a special Divine Service in the Mandir at 5-30 p.m. The Service will be conducted by Mr. V. R. Shinde. All are cordially invited to attend. It is also expected that members and sympathisers will celebrate the day in their families. The Sunday Evening Service will be conducted by Dr. V. A. Sukhtankar.

BAND AT THE ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel J. S. McNeill, V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Batt. G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 6 p.m. to-day:—

March	Under the double Eagle...	Wagner
Overture...........	William Tell	Rossini
Dance	Hungarian............	Brahms
Reminiscinces of .	Mozart	Mozart
Valse	The Old Belfry	Philps
Selection	The Mikado	Sullivan
Highland Patrol ..	The Wee Maggregore.....	Aners

BREACH OF FACTORY RULE.—At the Mazagon Police Court, on Thursday, Mr. P. H. Dastur disposed of the case in which Mr. J. D. F. Engel, First Inspector of Factories, charged Mr. Crabtree, manager of the E. D. Sassoon Mill, situated at Kala Chowken Road, with failing to provide guards for the ring frames as required by Rule 22 of the Factory Act. It appeared that Mr. Engel visited the mill on the 6th instant, when he found forty-two ring frames at work which had clear spaces at their tail ends exceeding eight inches in height from the floor. They had not been provided with guards. Mr. Crabtree admitted the offence and said that the frames were new ones and as the makers had not sent the brackets the off ends were not guarded. On his attention being called to this on the 6th instant the guards were sent for. He was unable to supervise the matter owing to to illness. The Magistrate fined Mr. Crabtree Rs. 50.

TRAFFIC IN COCAINE.—At the Esplanade Police Court, Bombay, yesterday, before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Abkari Inspector Cooverji Darashah charged Bachu Saleh Mahomed Hussen, a Mahomedan, with selling five packets of cocaine without a license and with being in illegal possession of 277 grains of cocaine. The accused was arrested on Wednesday night while selling cocaine in 2nd Pathan Street and on his shop being searched 277 grains of cocaine were found in a box. There were also Rs. 18 in the box, alleged to be the value of cocaine sold by the accused. The accused was fined Rs. 40 and the cocaine and the money found in his possession were ordered to be confiscated. Mr. Cooverji Darashah then charged Ali Sab Mahomed Ismail, a Mahomedan, and his wife with being in illegal possession of 526 grains of cocaine. The first accused has a tea-shop in Ghoghari Street, which was searched on suspicion on Wednesday night when the cocaine was found in it. The first accused was fined Rs. 30 and the second was acquitted.

FIRE ON BOARD SHIP.—On Wednesday afternoon a fire was discovered in the hold of the s.s. "Fife" lying in the Bombay harbour. The ship arrived in Bombay on Tuesday with a consignment of coal from the Calcutta Coal Company to Bombay Coal Company. On the news of the fire being given to Port Trust authorities the Port Trust launches Rose and Grappler went to the aid of the s.s. "Fife" and played their hose on Nos. 1 and 3 holds, the coal in which was burning. The flames were got under control within a short space of time. The vessel belongs to Messrs J. B. Sutherland and Company of Newcastle. The cause of the fire is attributed to spontaneous combustion. The Chief Officer states that smoke was seen issuing from the holds three days prior to the arrival of the vessel in the harbour. A number of labourers have been engaged to remove the coal into barges. The damage has not been ascertained.

ADDRESS TO MR. NATHAN.

The members of the Bombay Native Piece-goods Association dealing with Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co. gave an evening party at "The Beehive," Nepean Sea Road, to Mr. S. A Nathan, J. P., Superintendent of the E. D. Sassoon Mills, who is leaving Bombay for England to recruit his health. A large gathering was present, and the following address was presented by the merchants wishing Mr., Mrs. and Miss Nathan *bon voyage.*

"We the members of the Bombay Native Piece-Goods Association dealing in English and Local-made Piece-Goods, and Yarn, Metal and Sugar Merchants and others associated with the Firm of Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co., take this opportunity to place on record our sense of appreciation of the many services rendered by you to the trade and industry of Bombay. It is with feelings of great satisfaction that we have watched your bright and brilliant career in this city. Your gentle and affable nature, genial sympathy and above all your benevolent attachment to the native community in general have rightly endeared your name to every one whom good fortune brought in contract with. We have watched with delight your splendid services in the Mill-Owners Association as well as your anxiety to maintain a proper understanding between the Rulers and the Ruled which has commanded our admiration. We observe with feelings of personal pride that these and like services have found some little acknowledgment in the honour of Justice of the Peace conferred on you by Government some time back. Sorry as we are to part with you even for a short time, yet we are sensible of the fact that your health has much run down through stress of business and that a change is much needed.

We wish you, Mrs. and Miss Nathan "Bon Voyage" and sincerely hope that you will have a very pleasant holiday and return to us full of vigour and in the best of health.

Mr. Nathan briefly replied to the address and the ladies and gentlemen after partaking of the refreshments, dispersed at a late hour.

HOUSE RENT FOR GOVERNMENT SUBORDINATES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I believe we are on the eve of receiving definite orders from the Government of India on the above subject. Before their publication, however, I desire to put forward one or two important points before them for consideration. The question of rent has evidently been engaging the attention of all classes of the Community in Bombay for some considerable time, and it is now common knowledge that Government Subordinates of all grades individually memorialized the Viceroy of India recently with a view to their being granted a house rent allowance. The reasons that prompted the appeal were clearly set forth. There is no necessity to repeat them, for it will readily be acknowledged on all hands that strong reasons do exist, and there is just cause for a Company for help in this direction. Government have already generously recognized the hardship in certain cases, and the following Departments of Government at present receive a house rent allowance viz., the P. W. D., the Telegraph Department, the Mint, the Abkari Department and the Medical Department. The pervading spirit that prevails with Government in all its branches is one of fairness and just dealing, and hence it is not without reason that the other Departments of Government expect similar treatment. The wonder to me is, that the Company did not go forth long ago, and this will doubtless be apparent to everybody. It is very generally known that a committee was convened in Bombay of representative members of the community, official and non-official, with a view to enquire into the question, and that the result of their enquiry and deliberations went forth, in the ordinary course, to the Imperial Government and that their decision is now awaited. There is certainly one very important point connected with the question, and that is, the basis on which the award is to be made. There is such a wide variety of classes with such varying shades of race with ever varying grades of want and living among Government Subordinates that Government, no doubt, find themselves in a fix as to the exact manner in which they are to justifiably dispose of the matter, and hence this long delay. But the want is pressing, and the need for early settlement is great. People are sometimes inclined to cavil at the belated decisions of Government, but they of course have no clear conception of the multitudinous and withal momentous matters that go before the Government for decision. In this particular case, however, the subordinate servants of Government have waited most patiently for that which they justly regard as their legitimate due. The question I hope has not been postponed "sine die." The particular Department of the Government of India dealing with the matter should face it with the same determination that Lord Curzon grappled with difficult problems. Let the Gordian knot be cut, and cut quickly. For Europeans and Eurasians a mere pittance seems out of the question, for their ways and wants stand apart. Can there be two opinions on this point? Then I claim for them a case for different treatment, and therefore a higher rate of rent allowance. Let this point be considered in a right spirit, and let no weakness influence the decision. If the question is pushed to its topical conclusion the outcome must be a satisfactory one. I maintain that a European or a Eurasian should receive nothing under 20 per cent. of his salary as rent allowance up to a maximum of Rs. 100, and 10 per cent. above Rs. 100 to a maximum of Rs. 300. Let the line be drawn at this figure, or let the maximum be Rs. 400 or Rs. 500. Let a native get one-half proportionately. A native is housed far differently from a European or a Eurasian, and why then should he get the same allowance? Is there not fairness in this view? It is a patent point and can admit of no misconception. I beg to express the hope that the Government of India will dispose of the matter with reasonable expedition, and that the above points will receive fair consideration whereby a lasting good will be done to a deserving class of Government servants.

ONE OF 'EM.

UNDELIVERED TELEGRAMS.

The following is the list of messages remaining undelivered in the Central Telegraph Office, Bombay.

Mhow, Mrs Stanley; Allahabad, Norman; Mbharikpur, Sakhawat Mghaka Bhywari; Bijapur (Az) B B, Bechar Moti care of Dadabhai Agierams; Rangoon, Ghale; Tellicherry Ijith; Lahore, Captain F P Mackie Ms Mount Rd, Archibald; Barant, Girdharilal; Rajapur (Rtg) Bhikaji Rampiphall Khandurares House Cinch bander; Gujarat City, Santaram care of Gagaram Balukaram; Calcutta, Hajitahomed Hoseneasam Khalasichakla; Multan city, Somnath Ruppdas; Ryma Readdatcoodu, Kanjiarjan care of Jethalal; Ankleshwar B B, Ahmed Rajak Kasivada; Mapuea, Lawrence Camps care of Caetaro D'Souza Queen Road; Calcutta Amarchand; Mangaloreker, Jassim Ganum; Puljaon, Petale flour; Jhansi G I B. Moohanb Kulsamuhalla; Palghat, Surupchand; Mahabaleshwar, Satarawala Patdagars House, Ratnagiri, Balkrishna Mandevkelke Pydhonie.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentry and diarrhoea, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

HIGH COURT

AGA KHAN'S STATE.

Aga Moochoolshah's Widow's Claim.

IN the High Court yesterday, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Russell resumed the hearing of the suit of Haji Bibi, widow, against His Highness Sir Sultan Mahomed Shah Aga Khan and thirteen others, in which the plaintiff, a daughter of the late Aga Janghi Shah and widow of Aga Moochoolshah, sued as one of the heirs of Janghi Shah to recover from the first defendant her share in the estate of the first Aga Khan, alleging that all the properties, now in the hands of the first defendant, are the joint family property belonging to the estate of the first Aga Khan, in which she is entitled to a share.

Mr. Bahadurji and the Hon. Mr. C. H. Setalvad, instructed by Messrs. Edgelow, Gulabchand, Wadia and Co., appeared for the plaintiff. Mr. Inverarity, Mr. Lowndes and Mr. Raikes, instructed by Mr. Moos of Messrs. Payne and Co., appeared for the first defendant. Mr. Desai, with Mr. Bahadurji, instructed by Messrs. Mehta, Dadachanji and Co., appeared for the second defendant Beebee Saheb. Mr. Robertson and Mr. Jardine, instructed by Mr. Moos of Messrs Payne and Co., appeared for the third defendant Beebee Shamsool Mooluk. Mr. Branson and Mr. Jafferbhoy Rahimtoola instructed by Messrs. Payne and Co., appeared for the fourth and sixth defendants Kadijah Beebee and Shahzadi Begum. The Hon. Mr. Scott and Mr. Strangman, instructed by Messrs. Payne and Co., appeared for the fifth defendant Aga Shamsudin Shah. Mr. Padshah and Mr. Lalkaka, instructed by Mr. Pestonji, Rustomji, Kola and Co., appeared for the seventh and eighth defendants. Mr. Desai, with the Hon. Mr. Setalvad and Mr. J. D. Davar, instructed by Messrs Edgelow, Gulabchand, Wadia and Co., appeared for defendants 9 to 14.

The proceedings commenced yesterday by Mr. Inverarity cross-examining Malek Taj Begum.

When Hassan Ali had no children, who were entitled to the offerings? Shah Hassan Ali himself.

No one else? He, his mother, his brother and sisters.

Had they all equal rights? Yes, whatever was entitled, was given to each.

Is a child entitled to a share in the offering? Yes.

Continuing witness said that the children of the brothers and sisters of Hassan Ali were entitled to a share in the offerings. With regard to the share of females in the offerings witness said some females had greater right than males and witness did not know whether Hassan Ali's mother was entitled to a larger share in the offerings than Hassan Ali. She said that properties must have been purchased by Hassan Ali out of the surplus offerings and his mother was entitled to that property.

Were the brothers of Hassan Ali entitled to a share in the property so purchased? If they had received their allowances from month to month, they were not entitled to a share in the property. But if they did not receive the allowance they were entitled to, they had a share in the property.

Continuing witness said that the same answer applied to the sisters and the children of both brothers and sisters of Hassan Ali.

Are the brothers and sisters of Hassan Ali and their descendants entitled to a share in the property by the present Aga Khan out of the offerings? Yes. They are entitled.

Continuing witness said that she could not say whether Hassan Ali provided his children according to his pleasure. She had heard that the children were provided with what they had wanted. Hassan Ali was bound to set aside some money for the expenses of children as soon as they were born. The children so born were entitled to a share in the offerings. Hassan Ali's share in the offerings was greater than those of his children but how much greater, witness could not say. Hassan Ali was entitled to any surplus after defraying the expenses of all.

Was he entitled to deal with that surplus as he liked? Yes. He could do so provided he gives to all the members of the family their dues.

Continuing the witness said that at the time of Hassan Ali's death, he had no great grand-children more than 6 years old. His grand children were also young and Shahbuddin Shah was the oldest of them, being 29 years old, at the time of Hassan Ali's death.

Did you ever hear of Shiah Ismaili followers of Hassan Ali? Yes.

He had a large number of such followers? Yes.

Among them were Khoja followers? Yes.

Do you know that the sect of Shiah Ismaili believe in Ismail as the seventh Imam? I do not know.

Are there any follower of Hassan Ali who believe in Ismail as the Seventh Imam? I do not know.

Continuing witness said that the Khoja followers of Hassan Ali were not known as the Shiah Imami Ismails. They were the Borahs.

Why are the Borahs called Shiah Imami Ismailis? I have heard that the Borahs believe in Ismail as their Imam, but I do not know anything of the religion of the Borahs.

The distinction between Shiah Ismailis and Ashnsharee is that the Ismalis believe Ismail as their Imam and Ashnasharees believe Moosa Kassim as their Imam? I do not know the distinction.

Continuing witness said that all say Moosa Cassum was the Seventh Imam. She had not heard that Ismail had succeeded Zaduk as the Seventh Imam. She believed that it was invented.

Do you claim any share in the property purchased by Hassan Ali in his life time? I do not claim the property, but I claim other things.

Do you claim any interest in the property purchased by Hassan Ali in his life time? I claim right to residence.

Continuing witness said that her children were born after Hassan Ali's death. As soon as they were born, they had a right to residence in houses that Hassan Ali had purchased in his life time. She had no deed of gift for the house she lived in Poona.

To the question whether the present Aga Khan had given her that house, witness said that it was built for her after her marriage and she had been living there since. She had the right to it. It was the family custom that every member should have a house provided for, and that became their property, but members of the family have no right to sell it. Witness said that she did not claim to be an heir of Hassan Ali. While she was away in Bombay the key of the Poona house was kept by her. All the descendants of Hassan Ali had a right to have accommodation provided for them. The rights of each member of the family varied according to his position. The more dignified ones would get better food according to the custom of the family. They would get better carriages and horses.

Are you one of the more dignified ones or one of the less dignified? I am one of those dignified ones.

Have you equal dignity with Aga Khan? I am like Aga Khan, but as he is the head of the family, he is a little more dignified.

Continuing witness said Lady Ali Shah as the wife of the Aga Khan for the time being was a little more dignified.

In fact all the members of the family were considered holy, but those on the male line were considered a little more holy. Ali Shah was in Hassan Ali's time a Pir for many years.

She had never been to the Duftarkhana, though it was close to her house. She saw account books being carried to Dufterkhana two months ago. During the time of Hassan Ali she saw Kamaria Bundari standing about the Dufterkhana with account book in his hand.

Ali Shah purchased a number of properties in Hassan Ali life-time?—I have not heard.

Do you claim any share in the property so purchased?—No.

You admit those properties belong to Ali Shah exclusively?—Yes.

Do you know what properties were left by Hassan Ali in his life time?—I have heard Hassan Ali possessed many properties.

You do not know what they are?—Some of them I know; some I do not know.

Continuing witness said that she had heard that the office of Messrs Payne & Co. was purchased by Hassan Ali in his life time. Her husband told her so. Witness said that she would claim interest in the property if her dues were not given. She was not aware that property was not purchased by Hassan Ali. She had heard that property was not purchased by Ali Shah. She had no idea as to when Hassan Ali purchased it.

Mention any other property that you know that Hassan had left at the time of his death?—Pallaunji Hot l.

Continuing witness said that she would claim interest in that property because for the last several years her dues were not paid. She did not hear that property was settled by Hassan Ali on wakf. Hassan Ali could do so by consulting other members of the family. She said she made a mistake when she said that Hassan Ali could dispose of the property purchased by him out of the offerings. He could do what he liked after consulting the members of the family, but he cannot sell it without the permission of the members of the family. When he bought a property it become the property of the whole family; the heirs were entitled to the property while other members of the family had a right to residence. Witness said that another property so purchased by Hassan Ali was the Imambara property. She had not seen this property. These were taken possession of by Ali Shah. The uncles of the witness have told her so.

Tell us exactly what Akbar Shah told you? He was talking of the properties. He told me that the properties were in the possession of Ali Shah.

Continuing witness said that Jangir Shah had also told her that the properties fell into the hands of Ali Shah. It was before the death of her husband. To the futher questions put witness said she had not heard that Jangir Shah was managing the property for Hassan Ali Shah she would not claim any interest in the Piru lane property, Hamum Khana property or the Mount Road property but her children might claim.

Here Counsel showed her a letter written by her attorneys claiming a share in the properties which were then attached.

Witness said that the letter was written by her on behalf of her children.

Mr. Inverarity said that two properties attached belonged to Jengir Shah and were purchased by him while the other properties that were attached in execution of a warrant for costs against Haji Bibi.

Witness said that she was aware that the properties were attached in execution of an order for costs. She said further that Jengir Shah at the time of his death had said that the right of her husband should be given to her children.

Further hearing was then adjourned.

THE PARSI PUNCHAYET CASE.

In the High Court, yesterday, before the Hon. Mr. Justice Davar, and the Hon. Mr. Justice Beaman, Mr. J. J. Mody, Secretary to the trustees of the Bombay Parsi Punchayet Trust Funds and properties, was further examined-in-chief by Mr. Strangman, Counsel for the defendant trustees, in the suit of Sir D. M. Petit and others vs. Sir Jamshedji Jeejeebhoy, President, and four of his co-trustees.

Witness was examined as to the remaining part of Ex. U, which was the general trust deed executed in the year 1884, regarding immovable properties, devolving on, or required by, the trustees then in power. Before lunch-time, witness was taken by the learned Counsel through a mass of documents and a number of cash entries. The immovable properties deposed to were from No. 16 to No. 26; on the Dungar Hill plan, on which the particular properties acquired by the trustees from different parties on various occasions, were distinguished, each by one letter of the alphabet, the letter V showing the last plot of land recited in Exhibit U, was reached. In nearly all the deeds of trust, with the exception of the property twenty-thirdly described in the general trust, and indicated on the plan by the letter S, the properties were given up to the trustees, or their survivors, heirs, executors, administrators, or assigns. In some of them, additional discretionary trust-powers were given to the trustees for the purposes of a scheme of general trust, which was then under contemplation, besides the powers limited to them in the recitals of the indentures in question.

When Mr. Strangman was examining the witness on the property seventeenthly described in the deed, and he was reading out the particular deed pertaining to the property in question, the powers of appointment reserved to the trustees, Mr. Justice Beaman remarked that this was not denied, and therefore, there was no necessity for reading all that; but if Counsel would confine himself to preparing a tabular statement of the properties, their deeds, and the powers, it would equally serve the purpose.

Mr. Strangman replied that his object was to show whether the twenty-six properties were purchased from particular funds or no?

Mr. Justice Davar pointed out that apart from the question, whether they had been so purchased or not, there would be much saving of time.

Mr. Lowndes, Counsel for the plaintiffs, said he had prepared such a statement, and would place it before their Lordships shortly.

Mr. Strangman replied, that he should very much like to see such a statement; but the fact was that very few items now remained; unless he read out the contents of the instruments, they would not be known to the Court. Were he not to read them, the other side might base some argument or other on the omission: moreover, he could not put things any shorter than he had done already. However, he had nearly finished; had Mr. Lowndes laid his case more fully than he did, he (Mr. Strangman) would not have been obliged to place all the materials before the Court which had not been placed: then Counsel would certainly have known what to read, and what to avoid.

Mr. Justice Davar pointed out that they appointed and conveyed under the powers an authority of Act 38 of 1866.

Mr. Strangman said that his argument was this: the legal estate was in the last trustee, and when he died in his executors, who conveyed.

In the property eighteenthly described a question arose under a deed of 1839, when Mr. Justice Davar remarked, whether the property was conveyed to the "trustees" or to the "panchayet." Mr. Strangman read from the deed to show that it was to the trustees, and their successors in office.

Witness stated that under a deed of 25th April 1878, the property marked (O) was acquired from Sarasvatibai and others for a consideration of Rs. 4,580, paid out of the fund for defraying expenses in connection with the Towers of Silence, and adjoining places, started on 4th August 1875.

Mr. Strangman explained that a number of other properties were purchased from this fund: this was after the civil suit between the trustees and Cooverji Pragji and others. Four were purchased from the fund; others were given in exchange for properties. The properties were conveyed to the trustees "to have and to hold into their use" and so forth.

Mr. Justice Davar remarked, that he had a very vivid recollection of Mr. Strangman stating the other day, that he would not take more than half a day about the evidence for the properties; and here they were in the fourth day.

Mr. Strangman said that the position of the trustees having been attacked, he was obliged to place before the Court the whole material; but he would finish by tiffin-time. And he did so.

Evidence was tendered on properties acquired from a member of the Readymoney family. The other property marked S was in the deed of 18th April 1883; it was acquired by the trustees from Karamsi Damji, executor of Kuvarji Pragji, for Rs. 15,000. The property twenty-fourthly described in Ex. U was in the deed of 15th November 1883; it was marked T on the plan. The deed was put in as Ex. 39.

Mr. Justice Davar: Why, this is a deed of gift from the second plaintiff, Sir Jehangir Cowasji Jehangir.

Mr. Strangman: Yes, which he wants to take away now. Counsel then read from the document, the powers given to the trustees and their successors "for the benefit of the Parsi community of Bombay," and additional powers were reserved to them.

Further instances were given on similar lines.

Plaint in a suit, being proceedings to recover the Bhangikhana property, was read by counsel, who said, the right of the trustees as the proper persons to make the claim, was recognised by the Advocate General also; the pleadings were important in that respect.

Deed of settlement dated 12th April 1906, between Mr. Bomonji Dinshah Petit and Sir D. M. Petit and others, was put in; and other documents relating to the Bandra and Dadar Nasakhanas, and so forth. Counsel said that his object in doing so was to show that the question of the validity of the appointment of the trustees never arose until the suit.

Mr. Strangman also tendered for admission as an exhibit a Gujerati book-of-accounts of the Parsi Panchayet funds, kept by Wadiaji Hormusji Bomonji from 1812 to 1823. Wadiaji had kept the original with himself, and "an exact copy was taken down from it." In response to Mr. Justice Davar's inquiry the other day, counsel said a diligent search was made by the Secretary, Mr. Mody, who found out the copy. The copy was taken when the funds were handed over to the then trusees Wadiaji Hormasji Bomonji, Framji Cowasji Banaji, Wadia Navroji Jamsbedji, and Jamshedji Jeejeebhoy.

Mr. Lowndes said that the book might be admitted in evidence, after its being proved in the usual way; and if admitted, his objection to it might be noted.

Discussion ensued, after which the book was admitted as Ex. No. 47.

The hearing was adjourned.

A WRITER, in the "British Medical Journal," has been indicting the Hedjaz Railway, now carried to within 126 miles of Medina, as a source of infection. When the line is finished, it is pointed out, it will enable the journey from Medina to Damascus to be accomplished in four days, and the beneficial effect of the journey of 40 days across the desert, which until now has acted as a sort of quarantine, will have been sacrificed. Cholera infection from India has been transmitted to Europe through Mecca in the past, and, in view of the new railway from Port Sudan to Atbara and Khartum, there is reason to fear that Egypt may become a centre of infection, as well as Syria, Asia Minor and South-East Russia. It is recommended that pressure be brought to bear upon Turkey for the establishment of an efficient system of control.

DEALINGS IN OILMAN STORES.

YESTERDAY in the High Court, the Hon. Mr. Justice Macleod heard the suit brought by the firm of Esoofally Rasooljee against E. A. Fisk and F. Chandler, carrying on business in the name of E. A. Fisk and Co., at Mhow, Central India, in which the plaintiffs prayed that the defendants be decreed to pay to them the sum of Rs 3,757-14-3, with interest at 9 per cent per annum from 1st October 1907 till payment, and costs, etc. Mr. F. Sorabji Taleyarkhan and Mr. Jaffer Rahimtula, instructed by Messrs. Mehta and Dadachanji, appeared for the plaintiffs. The first defendant did not appear. Mr. Robertson and Mr. Strangman, instructed by Messrs. Pestanji, Rustim, Kola and Co, appeared for the second defendant.

The plaintiffs stated that they are a firm of provision and general merchants trading in Bombay. The defendants traded as general merchants at Mhow in Central India. Defendants in May 1906 requested plaintiffs to let them know if they were willing to open a monthly account with them, stating at the same time that they were opening a general business at Mhow, and that they could place with plaintiffs orders for oilman stores of the value of Rs. 3,000 to Rs. 4,000 per month. Relying on the representations made by the first defendant, the plaintiffs opened business relations with defendants; and it was arranged that interest at 9 per cent. per annum should be charged on each item remaining unpaid after a month from its despatch. From May 1906 to February 1907 plaintiffs received from defendants numerous orders for the supply of oilman stores, which they forwarded with invoices in the course of business. From time to time defendants used to make payment on account of the supplies. Their payments for goods supplied in January and February 1907 were not made and therefore plaintiffs stopped sending any more goods. However, in March 1907, the second defendant came to Bombay from Mhow and represented that he would hold himself responsible to the plaintiffs for their dealings with the Company, and would send the balance due as soon as he went back to Mhow, and asked the plaintiffs to continue business with his firm. Thereafter plaintiffs supplied only certain goods by value-payable parcel. Plaintiffs declined to make any further supplies on credit, or even by value payable parcel, until the balance due to them, namely Rs. 3,611-6-8, was first paid up. In June 1907, plaintiffs pressed defendants for payment when the second defendant wrote to them, representing himself to be merely a creditor of the firm, and stating that the first defendant was forwarding a cheque to them. In August 1907, Tyabali Esoofali, a member of the plaintiff's firm, went to Mhow, when the first defendant admitted the balance due to plaintiffs at foot of their account to be Rs. 3,605-13-9. Tyabali was willing to accept payment of that amount with interest, if paid down in cash at once. The first defendant promised, but failed to pay. Plaintiffs believed that the defendants were colluding together to defraud them, and that the firm of E. A. Fisk and Co. was in insolvent circumstances; and that they were selling off their goods as fast as they could. Plaintiffs submitted that, in case it was found that the second defendant was not a partner of the firm at the time the goods were supplied to them, then in that event he was liable to them on the representations made by him, and on the faith of which they re-opened business relations.

The second defendant, by his written statement, submitted that this suit should as against him be dismissed with costs. He denied that any part of the plaintiffs' cause of action arose within the jurisdiction of this Court, and submitted that the leave granted to the plaintiffs, under clause 12 of the Letters Patent, should be revoked. He denied that he is or ever was a partner in the firm of E. A. Fisk and Co., or that he ever acted as such, or that he ever traded as a general merchant. The first defendant was alone the owner of the firm, which, however, this defendant assisted him in starting by advancing monies and procuring monies to be advanced. The defendant never made any payments to plaintiffs for goods supplied by them. This defendant went to plaintiffs' place of business in March 1907 in consequence of a telegram he received from first defendant. He produced the telegram, and said he himself had advanced large sums of money to the first defendant, and that he thought the plaintiffs' monies were safe. He denied that he made any such representations as were imputed to him by the plaintiffs. He also denied the charge of collision, or that he was selling off the goods of the firm.

The hearing of details of the case was proceeded with.

FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Brest Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect.
Via Turkey Perfect	Via Turkey Perfect	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect.
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	—	Via Bhamo Perfect.	Via Lisbon Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 26th March 1908.
(Difference in longitude allowed for.)

Via	LATEST DATES.			TIME OCCUPIED IN TRANSMISSION.	
	D.	H.	M.	Hrs.*	Ms
Turkey	25	10	40 a m	1-4	10
Teheran	26	2	25 p m	0	35
Suez............	26	1	50 p m	1	10

NOTICES.

Haiti (West Indies) notifies that all offices on Land-line system are temporarily closed for International Traffic (21-1-08).

Moulmein route to Siam via Kanburi interrupted beyond the Indian Frontier between Kanburi and Bangkok.

HIGH COURT.—MARCH 27.

(Before the Hon. The Acting Chief Justice)
Suit for hearing and final disposal.
Long Cause.

729-05—Edgelow G W and Co—Haji Bibi, widow vs H H Sir Sultan Mahomed Shah Aga Khan and others Payne and Co—Part heard

(Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice DAVAR and the Hon'ble Mr Justice BEAMAN)
Suit for Hearing and Final Disposal
Long Cause

889-06—Ardeser, H D and Co, Sir Dinshaw Manckji Petit, Bart and others vs Sir Jamsetji, Jeejeebhoy, Bart, and others Craigie, L and O

(Before the Hon Mr Justice MACLEOD)
Suit for hearing and final disposal.
Long Cause.

917-07—Mehta and D Esufali Rasoolji the firm vs E A Fisk and another Pestonji R and K

For further Argument.

995-07—Jamsetji R and D—Chhagan Khoosal vs Chaturbhuj Goverdhan and others—Ardeser H D and Co

Short Cause

180-08—Payne and Co—Bai Jaljee vs Cowasji Jehangir Mody Kanga and P

Undefended New Long Cause.

26-08—Ardeser H D and Co The Advocate General of Bombay vs J Sanders Slater.

References.

33-07—E F Nicholson Re Land Acquisition Act I of 1894 Re Government and Karim Tar Mahomed Crawford B and Co

2-06—E N Nicholson Re Land Acquisition Act I of 1894 Re Government and Esufali Salebhai Nanu H and Co

For further directions and Costs on the Commissioner's Report

525-06—Ardeser H D and Co—Multani Tehilram Girdharidas vs Nanabhoy Ahmedali and another

Long Causes.

546-05—Dikshit D and S Shankernath Guen Kasinath vs Chambelinath Forlinath and others Khunderao L and M

449-07 450-07—Ardeser H D and Co—Soonabai widow vs Tribhowandas N Malvi and others Matubhoy J and M

523-06—Captain and V Haji Esmail Hasom vs Mahomed Esmail Bashay and others Mulji and K

750-07—Madhavji and Co Rukhmanand Udechand vs Ramjidas Merumal and others F P Pavri

609-07—Ardeser H D and Co—Pestonji Bharucha vs Jijibhoy Ardeser Divecha and others Sorabji and J

405-07—Thakurdas and Co—Narayan Premji vs Luxidas Pragji—Ardeser H D and Co

310-05—Wadia G and Co—Rustamji Jehangir Wadia vs Dadabhoy Merwanji Dalal—Mulla and M

654-07—Kanga and P—Bai Fatmabai widow vs Mariambibi—F P Pavri

528-01—Payne and Co Jamnadas Hardayal and others vs Ramnarayen Ramratton and others—Tyabji D and Co

231-8411-07—Thakurdas and Co—Hormusji Ardeser Wadia vs Chandikaparsad Gayadin Mulji and K

595-07—Smetham B and N—Jugjiwandas Pranjiwandas and others vs Dhunjishaw Pestonji Nanavaty

894-05—Sorabji and J—Byramji Rottonji Mehta and others vs Jamsetji Edulji Kasad and others Mehta and P

665-05—Wadia G and Co—Bai Moughibai widow vs Morarji Valloo and others—Little and Co

456-07—S A Tyabji—Ramchandra Nagabhat vs Narayen Valjappa Bhundaree and another—Raghavaya B and N

868-07—Jamsetji R and D—Kalidas Jugmohundas vs Ebrahim Haji Ally—Mehta and S

[illegible]-07—Thakurdas and Co—Ishwardas Mody the firm vs Devchand Thackersey—Jamsetji R and D

400-07—Mulla and M—[illegible] Jacob Manasseh vs Shapurji Hormusji Harvor Jehangir G and B

670-07—Mulla and M—Mathuradas Doongersey vs Narronji Parmanand—Dinshaw and D

474-07—Crawford B and Co—The B B and C I Ry Co vs R D Sethna and others—Bicknell M & B.

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*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the GENERAL MANAGER. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209, GENERAL POST OFFICE, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Gazette.

FRIDAY, MARCH 27, 1908.

LORD CROMER AND GENERAL GORDON.

LORD CROMER, the week the last mail left England, published, through Messrs Macmillan and Co. a work on "Modern Egypt," a valuable contribution to our literature on that interesting country. But the feature which has so far attracted the attention of the critics and reviewers is the attack Lord Cromer makes on one of our most belauded national heroes, General Gordon. The independent character of the man and his impatience of control were demonstrated even during his short stay in India, and his criticisms of men and matters created no little sensation at the time. In letters to the late editor of this journal he gave, in confidence, his views of many of our leaders, and of one who went up to Calcutta to give the Council the benefit of his advice, on a measure which was then on the legislative anvil and was never hammered into an Act, he wrote: "Of all the slippery, slimy little toads... is the worst specimen I have met. Keep your eye on him awake or asleep." We do not say whether the advice was acted upon, or give any clue to the identity of the individual. We mention it in proof of the allegation that Gordon was a man who was impulsive and who took violent dislikes to men who were by others well thought of, and expressed his opinions, often hurriedly formed, in a manner calculated to influence people who appreciated opinions ready-made for them. That he was obstinate there was no doubt, headstrong to a degree, notwithstanding all the credit he obtained for conscientiousness and nobleness of purpose in all he performed. Lord Cromer is more severe in his criticisms. He declared that Gordon thought more of his personal opinions than of the interests of State. He did not adopt his means to his ends. He knew, or at all events he should have known, what were the main and what were the subsidiary objects of British policy in the Soudan, and he deliberately ranked the second before the first because his personal predilections tended in that direction. In the opinion of Lord Cromer what was wanted in the Soudan when Gordon was sent there was a man, cool, self-controlled, clear-headed and consistent, deliberate in the formation of his plans after a careful study of the facts with which he had to deal, and steadfast in their execution when once his mind was made up. Popular belief credited him with all these qualities. But, says Lord Cromer, he possessed none of them. In fact he writes: "except personal courage, great fertility in military resource, a lively though sometimes ill-directed repugnance to injustice, oppression, and meanness of every description, and a considerable power of acquiring influence over those, necessarily limited in numbers, with whom he was brought in personal contact, General Gordon does not appear to have possessed any of the qualities which would have fitted him to undertake the difficult task he had in hand."

The British Government of the time was condemned and Mr. Gladstone freely charged as Gordon's murderer, when Khartoum fell before the Mahdi; but Lord Cromer, "looking back at what occurred, after a space of many years," declares that no Englishmen should have been sent to Khartoum and that if anyone had to be sent General Gordon was not the right man to send. After the annihilation of Hicks Pasha's expedition, Lord Cromer, then Consul-General, and largely responsible for the management of local affairs in Egypt, objected to Gordon on the ground of "his personal unfitness to undertake the work in hand." When finally he agreed, he urged that he "knew something of Gordon's erratic character," and insisted that he must be made to understand his subordinate position, take his orders from the British representative at Cairo and report to him. "Impulsive flightiness was, in fact, the main defect of General Gordon's character, and it was one which, in my opinion, rendered him unfit to carry out a work which pre-eminently required a cool and steady head. I used to receive some twenty or thirty telegrams from General Gordon in the course of the day when he was at Khartoum, those in the evening often giving opinions which it was impossible to reconcile with others despatched the same morning." Then why did Lord Cromer consent to have him sent? Lord Granville and the Government wished it. Sir Evelyn Wood and other military experts were favourable to his deputation, therefore, writes Lord Cromer, "I gave a reluctant consent, in reality against my own judgment and inclination, because I thought that, as everybody differed from me, I must be wrong. I also thought that I might be unconsciously prejudiced against General Gordon from the fact that his habits of thought and modes of action in dealing with public affairs differed widely from mine. In yielding I made a mistake which I shall never cease to regret . . . Had I known General Gordon better I should certainly never have agreed to his employment." Lord Cromer does not deny Gordon's claim to many good qualities nevertheless. But he accuses him of disobedience of orders and of violating his duty. He was sent to superintend the evacuation of the Soudan, not to "smash the Mahdi." But on November 19th he wrote:—"I declare positively and once for all that I will not leave the Soudan until every one who wants to go down is given the chance to do so, unless a Government is established which relieves me of the charge; therefore, if any emissary or letter comes up here ordering me to come down, I will not obey it, but will stay here and fall with the town and run all risks." Magnificent, comments Lord Cromer, but neither war nor duty! "I have no hesitation in saying that General Gordon cannot be considered to have tried to do his duty unless a very strained and mistaken view be taken of what his duty was. He appears to me to have set up for himself a certain standard of duty without any deliberate thought of the means by which his objects were to be accomplished or of the consequences which would probably ensue to the British Government and the British nation from attempts to accomplish them. The truth is that General Gordon was so eager to smash the Mahdi, and so possessed with the idea that it was the bounden duty of the Government to extricate all the garrisons that he tried to force the hand of the Government and to oblige them to send an expedition to the Soudan."

It was only to be expected that the mention of the word "Egypt" would bring Mr. Wilfrid Scawen Blunt, the stormy petrel of Anglo Egyptian politics into print and the day Lord Cromer's work left the publisher's shelves he rushed forth with his first impressions to a number of our contemporaries. He, too, condemns General Gordon but he also declaims against Lord Cromer. He pronounces the work conventional unconvincing, dull and insincere. Of his criticism of Gordon, Mr. Blunt writes: "Here Lord Cromer, having a strong personal motive in the whole truth being known, throws off official reticence and becomes at once instructive and interesting. His character sketch of Gordon is ably and, I think, quite fairly drawn, and he fortifies his narrative with an array of private letters and unpublished memoranda, going to the bottom of things, or very nearly to the bottom, as between Gordon and himself, regardless of the injury done to popular romance and the legendary glory which surrounds the national hero's name. He justly ascribes responsibility for the mission to Lords Hartington and Northbrook and to Sir Charles Dilke, representing the Cabinet in Mr. Gladstone's absence, notwithstanding his own expressed opinion and that of the Egyptian Government. I do not blame Lord Cromer for his frankness in self-defence, for in Gordon's journals, somewhat recklessly published by Lord Salisbury in 1885, Lord Cromer is himself more than severely handled. The existence of these as an official record, with their world-wide popularity, has for more than twenty years done Lord Cromer a serious injustice, which he has borne in compulsory and dignified silence. If he breaks that silence now that he is a free man, he is well within his personal right." And that is the light in which the general public will accept Lord Cromer's vindication, though he does so much to dethrone a popular hero. But Mr. Blunt's criticism of anything Egyptian must always be accepted with caution. His hatred of officialism is beyond all conception, and we need not and do not endorse his declaration that Lord Cromer's book is "written in that tone of contemptuous official superiority which, whether justified in fact or not, has done more than anything else to raise trouble for us in India, a tone which, in spite of the material benefits bestowed on Egypt by his administration, aroused against Lord Cromer in his last days at Cairo such a storm of native resentment as to leave him almost without a friend." Lord Cromer is at pains, in his preface, to say that he is wholly responsible for the contents of his work and that it has no official character whatever. There are many who will still prefer to believe in Gordon and his martyrdom, but it is well that Lord Cromer has at last given his statement to the world that future generations may judge between them two.

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THE LATE SIR AUCKLAND COLVIN. YET another distinguished *emeritus* of the Bengal Civil Service is dead. Sir Auckland Colvin was the distinguished son of a distinguished father; and moreover he was christened after a man who was considered very high and distinguished when he was in this country, Lord Auckland the Governor-General who was responsible for the first Afghan War. Russell Colvin the father was the favourite of that Governor-General and led that somewhat weak-willed politician into that ultimately disastrous war. He was Lord Auckland's Private Secretary throughout the years 1836-1842 when he ruled India nominally, for, as was remarked at the time and for long afterwards, Colvin was the real ruler. Sir John Kaye the masterly historian of the Afghan War attributed the policy that led to our disasters beyond the frontier to the advice of three Secretaries, and especially to the instigation of the most masterful of the three, Russell Colvin; the other two, Torrens and Macnaghten being considered by him as having played a secondary though a large part. This, what has become famous as the "three Secretaries" theory of Kaye, has been questioned by some, but has been generally accepted and we think it is substantially correct. The Private Secretary's son was born in the heyday of his influence over the Governor-General, in 1838, and the latter called the infant son after himself, thus proclaiming his regard for the father. Russell Colvin's influence was mischievous on a second and more important occasion, for he has been in a great measure held responsible for the burst of the Mutiny fifteen years after the Afghan War, in the North Western Provinces which he then ruled as Lieutenant-Governor from 1853. He was very energetic and industrious, and is generally believed to have over-governed the provinces which revolted in resentment at the meddling interference of his rule as a proximate cause. But when the crisis came he broke down, and by a strange nemesis of fate, he has been charged by Lord Roberts and others to have been led into blunders by the advice of his subordinates. In a chapter of his autobiography which has become famous, Lord Roberts made some harsh remarks on the Lieutenant-Governor who was killed by his worries and anxieties in a very short time, on 9th September 1857. The late Sir Auckland with filial piety at once, on the publication of the famous book, came forward in the *Nineteenth Century* of April 1897, to defend his father's conduct during the crises at Allahabad and Agra. A little later he wrote a life of his father in Sir W. Hunter's "Rulers of India" series, which is in the main a defence of that ruler against the various charges brought against him by historians, especially Kaye. Russell Colvin in no sense was a great ruler of India and the inclusion of him in Hunter's great gallery of historical portraits was due mainly to the influence of his distinguished son, who however has not succeeded in the task of historical whitewashing he had undertaken with a sense of filial duty. Sir Auckland's official career was divided between India and Egypt. After serving in this country for twenty-one years chiefly in the North-Western Provinces, he was transferred in 1879 for employment in Egypt where he remained for four years. His speciality was finance, and he controlled Egyptian finances very ably till he was recalled to this country to succeed Lord Cromer as Finance Minister in August 1883. The latter distinguished man was going to Egypt to begin that brilliant career which ended only last summer with his resignation. Sir Auckland continued Lord Cromer's or, as he was then called, Sir Evelyn Baring's able and successful task in setting Indian finances in order, till in his turn he gave this important portfolio to Sir David Barbour in November 1887. At the latter date he succeeded Sir Alfred Lyall as Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces, where his father was ruler thirty years before. The succession of a son to father's high place in open competitive service was almost unique, and was thoroughly well deserved, no one even breathing a word of complaint, so universally was he deemed competent. In 1892 he retired at the end of his term being just a year short of the usual retiring age of 55. Since that year he has filled no official post in England, the usual one for eminent retired public servants like him, that of member of the India Council not falling to his lot, probably because there were financiers of experience like Sir John Strachey already in the Council. Only recently Sir Auckland Colvin had published a remarkable book on the progress of Egypt which he had done much to further; but it is to be feared this work will be overshadowed by Lord Cromer's greater book on the similar subject of Contemporary Egypt just issued. Sir Auckland also wrote a very serviceable article on the history of the last thirty years in India for the new edition of the *Encyclopædia Britannica*, which contains very cogent reflections on the Congress Movement and other current Indian topics.

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THE FATE OF DRURY LANE. THE calamity which has again overtaken Drury Lane Theatre by the destruction of its huge stage by fire emphasises what we wrote in these columns the other day, of the ill-luck which pursues houses dedicated to the Drama. The fire at Old Drury has perhaps happened at the least inconvenient moment, for the grand pantomime which has been running since Boxing Night has almost spent itself after a run of nearly three months. Everyone will be glad that the fire has been confined to the stage, however, although as a structure Drury Lane theatre is very faulty, judged by modern standards, and the ugly pillars which interfere with the view of the stage from the Auditorium are still standing. Drury Lane Theatre has, of course, been far more seriously damaged by fire in the bye-gones than on the recent occasion; Old Drury in fact, is our oldest theatre in point of establishment, and the oldest known play-bill announces a comedy at "the new theatre in Drury Lane" and is dated April 8th 1663. But the theatre of to-day is not, of course, of that date. The "New Theatre" was burnt to the ground a decade later than the playbill just referred to; and in 1809 its successor was destroyed by the same means. Nearly all the older theatres have met the some hard fate at one time or another. Covent Garden was twice destroyed by fire; so was the old Surrey theatre; which to-day is a music-hall; so was Ashley's. Sometimes they have never risen from the ashes. A better fate we hope awaits Old Drury than this.

IN connection with the statement in para. 97 of the Financial Statement we note an announcement made on the 25th that tenders would be accepted for Bills for half a million in London, and we learn that £70,000 has been tendered and accepted in full.

BANK of Bombay yesterday reduced its rate for Demand Loans on the security of Government Paper to seven per cent. per annum.

THE P. and O. Company's s.s. "Caledonia," with the homeward Mails of the 21st instant, arrived at Aden at 3-30 p.m., on Wednesday, 25th instant.

THE P. and O. Company's s.s. "India," with the outward Mails of the 20th instant, left Suez at 2 a.m., on Thursday, the 26th instant.

JUBBULPORE, Lucknow, Meerut, Peshawar and Quetta are likely to be included in this Spring tour of the Commander-in-Chief.

MAJOR F. DE B. YOUNG, 6th Cavalry, has been appointed Officiating Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, Military Finance, *vice* Colonel Armstrong, proceeding on leave.

MR. DALLAS, Senior Government Inspector of Railways, Calcutta, succeeds Mr. Brown at Bombay. The former's successor in Calcutta will be Mr. Renick. Mr. Rogers replaces Mr. Renick on the O. and R. Railway.

THE Directors of the Bank of Bombay have made the following changes in the Bank's Establishment:—Mr. J. S. Mackenzie to act as Accountant at Ahmedabad; Mr. W. J. M. Peebles to act as Agent at Karachi Branch vice Mr. W. H. Reid proceeding on leave.

THE "Fort St. George Gazette" of the 17th instant is the largest that has ever been issued, as Part IV alone, which is a "verbatim" report of the proceedings in the Legislative Council in connection with the Madras Estates Land Bill, fills no less than 582 pages!

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending March 24, was 1,112, giving a death-rate of 57·00 per annum per thousand as against 67·21 the corresponding period of last year, and 93·59 the average over the past five years. Of the total number, 58 died from fevers; 343, plague; 67, small-pox; 31, measles; 1, leprosy; 50, phthisis; 44, diseases of the nervous system; 188, affections of the respiratory organs; 33, diarrhœa; 29, dysentery; 40, still-born; 111, old-age and debility; 17, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows:—Jain, 21; Brahmin, 37; Lingaet, 2; Bhattia, 8; Hindu of other castes, 524; Hindu low caste, 120; Musalman, 279; Parsee, 23; Jew, 6; Native Christian, 34; Eurasian, 4; European, 5; Negro-African, 1. The total number of births was 393 as against 312 in the corresponding period of last year, and 325 the average over the past five years.

ON 3rd February Justices Hartnoll and Robinson, in the Chief Court of Burma, commenced the hearing of two important land acquisition references by the Collector in which the Botanomy Bazar Co. and Kadir Bux objected to awards of Rs. 13,25,720 and Rs. 3 lakhs, respectively, at the rate of Rs. 1,10,000 per acre for eleven acres of land on the river front in the former and Rs. 1,00,000 per acre for three acres in the latter case. The owners claimed at the rate of Rs. 3 to 3 1/4 lakhs per acre. The case is the longest on record in the annals of Civil litigation in Burma. Seventy-two witnesses have been examined for the petitioners' case and there have already been thirty-three sittings, the bulk of the evidence going to show that the land which is the subject matter in dispute is the most valuable in Rangoon, and could not be bought for any price. Eight further land references follow, which will cause a great block in the work of the Court.

THE proposal which has again been made to exchange flags between the schools of Colonial towns and those of places bearing the same name at Home is one worthy of all praise, says the "Globe." It will bind the two together with a link of sympathy that will infallibly lead to a more imperialist tone in the Empire. The idea was first inaugurated last year, when Exeter exchanged flags with a Colonial Exeter; and one has but to cast the eye over any Colonial map to see how greatly the thing is capable of extension. Tasmania, for instance, has her Lincoln, her Launceston, her Margate; every Australian Colony has memories of the home-land given by early settlers as place-names in affectionate recall of their native place. Canada, too, has her London and her New Westminster; even in South Africa are to be found remembrances of English towns, as well as Dutch.

WOMEN'S INTERESTS.

LENT AND GAIETY:

Another Royal Tour.

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(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, MARCH 6.

The beginning of Lent has checked the round of gaieties in town. Lent in these days is perhaps more observed in omission than commission. No fashionable hostess, it it certain, would dream of giving a party in her own house, but the charming little restaurant dinner hurriedly arranged on the spur of the moment is not objected to. Each Lenten season, we are told, there is to be a revival of fasting. Of fasting in the strict sense of the word, however, we have little, but numbers of people, and some not from religious motives at all, make up their minds to go without some luxury. Men wedded to the weed will give up smoking for six weeks and it is quite a usual thing to see people drinking Appolinaris or Perrier at dinner instead of champagne or hock.

IMPERIAL DESSERT TABLE.

The Imperial dessert is one of those fashionable fads which also fulfil a practical purpose. Efforts have been made of late to popularise Colonial fruit, particularly that grown at the Cape. It is being imported in increasingly large quantities and the price is remarkably cheap, with the result that the familiar bunch of hothouse grapes, handful of forced strawberries with perhaps a few bananas, apples and oranges which formerly did duty for dessert in March have given place to a bountiful supply of choice fruit all grown under the British flag. Mangoes from Jamaica are forcing their way by leaps and bounds into popular favour while every granedilla that the Cape fruit farmers send to these shores finds a purchaser. Cape peaches with the bloom still upon them are being sold in the shops for three pence and four pence each, the current price of an English peach being as many shillings. Green flesh melons, also from South Africa, at two shillings and three shillings each compare very favourably in price with the English melon which cannot be bought under ten shillings. A very effective Imperial fruit decoration is built up of claret-bananas from the Barbardoes and the brilliant yellow bananas of the Canaries. These two varieties make a brilliant splash of colour.

IN HONOUR OF THE KING AND QUEEN.

The most exclusive dance of the season took place on the eve of Lent. This was Lord and Lady Farquhar's dance in honour of the King and Queen, cards for which were eagerly coveted. The list of proposed guests on occasions like this must of course first be submitted to Their Majesties. The Queen as is her invariable custom at night wore a handsome black gown glittering with paillettes. Her Majesty took part in a quadrille with her host as partner. The Princess of Wales in a very lovely white gown suggestive of the Greek revival in its lines and trimmed with a bordering of gold also danced. The King and Queen rarely attend dances now, so Lord and Lady Farquhar were signally honoured.

WEDDING AT WESTMINSTER CATHEDRAL.

Another important event which took place on the eve of Lent was the marriage of Miss Florence Lister-Kaye, neice of the Duke of Newcastle, to Captain Charles Vaughan, nephew of the late Cardinal, at Westminster Cathedral. There was of course a great gathering of Roman Catholic families present and Father Bernard Vaughan who officiated announced that the Papal blessing had been received from Rome. The great cathedral, however, was by no means entirely given over to a fashionable throng, the bride having issued some hundreds of invitations to her poor Catholic friends in East London. Mingling with elegantly dressed Society women were the poorest of the poor.

Pale pink and blue was the simple but daintily pretty colour scheme of the bridesmaids' dresses. They were all attired in white satin with touches of pale blue, and their white straw hats were wreathed with pink roses and had long floating veils of white net. The bride herself wore rich cream satin embroidered in silver and crystal. The train was of silver brocade and she wore a handsome dog collar of diamonds and pearls, the present of her aunt Princess Doris.

THE DUKE OF LANCASTER.

Once again King Edward is taking his holiday at Biarritz and for the next few weeks will be staying at that little town. As was the case last year, His Majesty will maintain a strict incognito and during is stay will be known as "the Duke of Lancaster." The King goes to the Mediterranean for complete rest and change and consequently no definite plans for his holiday have been arranged. Were it known at what time King Edward might be expected at one of his ports of call formal ceremonies and welcomes would be planned and His Majesty forced to take up the wearisome round of ceremonial which occupies so much of his time at home. It is certain however that the King will spend a few days in Paris before proceeding to Biarritz.

Before he left London the King performed one of those graceful and tactful little acts which are so characteristic of him. Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, the Prime Minister, is still lying seriously ill at Downing-street and the King before starting for his holiday paid him a farewell visit. It is absolutely without precedent in the history of England for the monarch to visit the Prime Minister in this way at his official residence, but His Majesty's visit was purely personal and had no political significance whatever. The King stayed and chatted with Sir Henry for about an hour and the Prime Minister was much cheered up by his visit.

ANOTHER ROYAL TOUR.

The Prince of Wales will certainly become the most travelled member of the Royal family. He has within the last few years visited India, Australia and Canada and now he is to pay a return visit to Canada in order to attend the tercentary celebrations of the founding of Quebec which will take place in July. The Princess of Wales will not accompany the Prince and this is good news, for so much has already happened to mar the season, and her presence in Town will make a great deal of difference to the entertaining.

The Prince will probably travel to Canada in the Renown which has retained her fittings as a yatch since she took the Prince and Princess to India.

RICH HOSPITAL PATIENTS.

How to prevent the abuse of our hospitals by patients well able to afford doctor's fees is one of the problems which our large hospitals are required to face just now. There are numbers of these people who constantly avail themselves of hospital charity in this way and obtain for nothing the advice and treatment of some renowned physician or surgeon attached to the visiting staff, whereas if they interviewed him at his consulting room in Harley street it would cost them several guineas.

All the West End hospitals are imposed upon in this way, but one of the greatest sufferers was Charing Cross Hospital where the medical staff has great reputation. Such great proportions did the abuse assume that some few months ago the hospital authorities appointed a trained lady almoner to investigate each case and where necessary to visit the home and see if the case was one for treatment at the expense of the charitable public.

The result of the experiment, so I learned when I looked in at the annual Court of Governors the other day, has been very remarkable and although the lady has only been at work for a short time, rich patients now give the hospital a wide berth. In some cases it was found patients had actually been in the habit of driving to the hospital and leaving their carriages in a side street while they applied for free advice.

SEALS IN FASHION.

The seal and the quill pen have both returned to favour and Society women are to be found poking round the old curio shops in King's Road, Chelsea, and Warderer Street in search of old fashioned seals. Mounted in dainty holders these are to be found on the writing tables of fashionable women. The quill pen is a very different thing to the old bone quill. The feather is dyed to match the sealing wax, mauve wax for instance demands a mauve quill, and it is fitted with a gold pen, though some women in their enthusiasm for old fashioned things dispense with the gold addition.

THE EXPANSION OF BOMBAY.

Private Views.

◆

Mr. Shapurjee Sorabjee Mistry has addressed a long letter to Mr. R. E. Enthoven, I.C.S., Acting Secretary to Government, Bombay, on the subject of city expansion. At its close he makes the following suggestions:—

1. Colaba Cotton Green may be early removed to the site long assigned for it. When this is done, not only the whole area thus relieved, but a large area of the B. B. Railway Yards now used at Colaba for cotton purposes will also be made available as building sites. The whole of the large area is very healthy and very convenient for habitation. Colaba Railway Station will then be of much greater use than it now is.

2. Upper Colaba, which is a healthy and conveniently situated large area, may be made available for building sites. The existing barracks may be removed to some healthy sea-shore place on the western coast beyond Bandra. I think more than one such place is within easy reach of Government between 12 and 70 miles north of Bombay. It is difficult to understand why barracks and army should by located in this crowded and expensive city. Removal of these to some cheap but as healthy place would be beneficial to Government monetarily, and to the army in that they would get a vast expanse of the surrounding country for militry drills and practices. Besides, the soldiers will be away from the various temptations of the city that make them unnecessarily expensive.

Removal of the barracks and locating them elsewhere would no doubt involve heavy expenditure, but the fact should not be lost sight of that the vacated sites will fetch sums perhaps twenty times over.

3. If Government see it easy and not highly expensive as I venture to think it may not be, the westerly part, of Upper Colaba, which is rocky and shallow of water, may be reclaimed. Such Reclamation will splendidly broaden Upper Colaba, which is a very narrow strip of land running into the sea. Nor will land thus added affect in the least the healthfulness of the whole existing locality.

4. The very large tracts of habitable land—eastern parts of Parel, Sewri, eastern parts of Naigaum, Wadalla, Gowari &c.—in the north-east of the city may be opened up by traversing broad roads through them, and made easily accessible both by the Port Trust Railway and the extension of Tramway through Mazagon Gorapdeo, Sewri &c., towards the north and the north-east.

5. In view of the very great use, for the purposes of trade and commerce, that is to be so soon made of the north-eastern parts of the city, which are generally open spaces, it would be desirable to push Frere Road through Mazagon and join it with the as broad Reay Road, and carry tramway all over.

6. With a view to the utilization for building purposes of the Flats within a measurable distance of time, as many really very broad roads may be run through them as possible, specially broad ones running west to east, to freely let in the westerly breeze. And with the object of presently utilizing (through these roads) for habitation the large areas of Worlee and those east of it, the wide roads may be further pushed up there.

7. A Railway line may be pushed from the north of the Grant Road Station through the Flats, east of Worlee, and heart of Mahim to meet the Mahim Station which the Port Trust Line touches. Thus a loop of Railway line will be completed almost entirely encircling the city.

8. Whilst making this suggestion of running a Railway line through the flats I am mindful of the race-course there and I am at once struck with the fear lest objection should be raised to this proposal by the racers and race-going people. But I hope the greater and pressing necessities of the city will weigh adequately well with Government. The Race Course might, I think, be located somewhere beyond Bandra and Sion, where many large vacant plots could be pointed out for it.

9. Trombay is not within Bombay, and the Bombay Municipal Corporation may not have anything to say about it, that might likely implicate or commit them to future undesirably and unnecessarily expensive management of it.

Government may, if they are determined to develop Trombay, create a Trombay Improvement Trust as a distinct body for that purpose to the advantage of Government or their European servants. But I think Bombay should not have anything to do with it by way of anything like fiscal or municipal responsibility. If there be an argument advanced that because the development of Trombay will benefit Bombay by relieving it of its overcrowding—though I do not think such argument could ever weigh to any appreciable extent with any thinking mind—therefore some sort of management or responsibility must be shared in by Bombay, the easy and effective answer to it is, that Bombay is not the only and single place upon which Bombay could depend for its relief from congestion: Bombay has within its precincts many and large habitable areas as good and as better than distant and inconvenient Trombay.

10. The Port Trust Railway which is said to have to be worked by the G. I. P. Ry. and which is to run up to the Ballard Pier, may be extended southwards up to the south-east of the Town Hall in the Fort. This is an easy thing to do. And a station for Passenger traffic may be provided there utilizing for it the open space between that place and the Custom's Gate. Thus the central business locality, the Fort, will have Railway Stations each in the east and the west of it, the central parts being supplied facilities by the Tramway.

11. It goes without saying that both our Railway and Tramway services are too slow for everyday travellers. Waste of time every day in travelling causes inconvenience and worry, and goes a great way to prevent people from thinking seriously of stopping in the suburbs. Improvement of these in punctuality, and in the increase of frequency and rapidity would directly lead to the spreading of the population not only over the newly opened-up localities, but also over the suburbs up to Virar on the B. B. line and up to Kalyan on the G. I. P. line.

12. For obtaining such services both the Railways and the Tramway may be, if in the least necessary, subsidized for an adequately necessary period. The advantages to be attained by such subsidies will be found, I think, to be certain and solid and immensely larger than any other intricate and expensive project could produce.

13. With regard to the necessary or desirable facilities to passenger traffic, I beg to suggest that nothing could be more welcome for achieving this object entirely, than that both the G. I. P. and the B. B. & C. I. Railway Services be interchangeable on each other's line from Dadar or Parel southwards, that is to say let some of the G. I. P. trains run on the B. B. & C. I line up to Colaba and let some of the B. B. & C. I. trains run on the G. I. P. line up to the new station near the Town Hall, from Dadar or Parel. People stopping on any one of the lines will thus have the ready facilities provided them of coming nearest to their businesses places, or of going to their dewellings on any one of the two lines from the stations nearest to their business places.

14. The Railway workshops and Railway stores might be, and they could well be, removed from the City to some places that are cheap and convenient. The removal of these would mean shifting along with them of the whole staff—a very large number—connected with them. In this way room for habitation would be doubly created: space created for building sites and vacancies created by the shifting out of Bombay of working staff.

15. Confiding in the good sense of the people for their own interests in the safety both of person and property in matters of building, and instead of allowing, entailing, or enforcing restrictions, worry and trouble to builders, and of creating middlemen's charges—thus making building operations highly expensive,—Government may be pleased to procure facilities for and encourage private building enterprise as much as possible.

The City will thus get expanded in the south, north-west, and north-east, and habitable large areas will be available more than ample, not only for the present, but also for future conceivable needs.

Localities newly opened up by good roads with facilities of Railways and Tramways will soon be found enormously bristling up with habitations put up by private adventure, and, thus supplying adequately the demand for residences, will bring down rents and relieve congestion.

These most natural and smooth means can be adopted. I respectfully venture to suggest, without any difficulty, without any special responsibilities, without any large or long lasting liabilities, without any legislation of oppressive nature, and without interfering with the course of the economic laws.

THE Dowager Empress of Russia and the giant Cossack who accompanies her on her travels are again in London, writes our Lady correspondent. The latter is a picturesque figure in fur tunic and top-boots and is an object of much attention from small boys. The Queen went with the King to Victoria to welcome her sister, who arrived on Wednesday, the Prince and Princess of Wales and Princess Victoria also being present. The Empress was wearing a gorgeous sable travelling coat and Queen Alexandra, who warmly greeted her sister, was becomingly attired in sealskin with an ermine stole and a toque trimmed with black and white ostrich feathers. The visit is of a private character and as on the occasion of her recent visit the Empress Marie will make a point of visiting Russian institutions in London as well as our own East End hospitals where Russian refugees form a considerable proportion of the patients.

THE PECKHAM ELECTION.

ALLEGED CORRUPT PRACTICE.

Commission of Enquiry Asked for.

SUGGESTED REARRANGEMENT OF THE PROGRAMME.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MARCH 25.

In view of the result of the Peckham bye-election, the "Westminster Gazette" urges a compromise of the Education and Miners' Eight Hours Bills and an extension of the time limit in the Licensing Bill in order to narrow the issues of succeeding bye-elections and the eventual General Election.

LONDON, MARCH 26.

The Peckham bye-election continues to be the engrossing topic.

The Conservative press declares that the Liberals are demoralized and are abandoning their forward policy.

The Liberal papers urge the necessity of a Licensing Bill propaganda and suggest the possibility of the Peckham result being challenged on the ground of corrupt practices by numerous outside organizations.

Mr. Ramsay Macdonald, in the House of Commons to-day, will ask Sir W. Robson to appoint a Commission of Enquiry.

GERMAN EMPEROR AND EMPRESS.

Reception in Venice.

VISIT TO THE PALACE.

LONDON, MARCH 25.

King Victor Emmanuel, accompanied by the Kaiser and Kaiserin, went in a gondola to the Palace at Venice. It was a most picturesque pageant, all the windows and balconies along the canal being occupied by cheering multitudes.

Most cordial toasts were exchanged at luncheon, after which the Kaiser's party went on board the "Hohenzollern."

UNITED STATES CONGRESS.

President Roosevelt's Message.

LONDON, MARCH 25.

President Roosevelt's message has been sent to Congress. It is temperate in its language and agrees with the forecast already published. It also urges immediate financial legislation.

AMERICA'S AMBASSADOR.

The Kaiser's Objection.

A Personal Reason.

LONDON, MARCH 25.

A telegram from Washington states that Germany has refused to receive the Hon'ble David Payne Hill, American Minister at the Hague, as the new American Ambassador at Berlin.

It appears that the objection is purely a personal one on the part of the Emperor.

Mr. Hill was Assistant Secretary of State during the visit of Prince Henry and is supposed somehow to have offended him.

FAR EASTERN FREIGHTS.

General Raising in July.

LONDON, MARCH 26.

A telegram from Berlin states that the "Boersen Courier" announces that the Hamburg Conference lines to the Far East will raise freights to Shanghai by 2s. 6d. from July 1st.

RUSSIA AND JAPAN.

Encouragement for Learning Japanese.

LONDON, MARCH 26.

A telegram from St. Petersbrug states that the Government has appointed a permanent committee to consider measures to facilitate the teaching of Japanese in schools and to enable students to visit Japan.

NATIONAL FINANCES.

Lecture by Sir R. Giffen.

LONDON, MARCH 26.

Sir Robert Giffen lectured before the United Service Institution on the necessity for the establishment of a war chest or a greatly increased gold reserve.

He urged that a great war might destroy the whole system of international credit and would entail enormous calamities.

The Government, he said, should encourage the Bank of England to maintain an adequate reserve.

THE SAN FRANCISCO SHOOTING AFFAIR.

Mr. Stevens Dies of his Wounds.

LONDON, MARCH 26.

Mr. Stevens, the American Adviser to Korea, who was shot by two Koreans in San Francisco, has since died.

AUSTRIAN SQUADRON AT TANGIER.

LONDON, MARCH 26.

An Austrian squadron has arrived at Tangier.

CONGO ANNEXATION BILL.

Passed by the Colonial Commission.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MARCH 26.

A telegram from Brussels states that Parliamentary Colonial Commission has passed the Congo Annexation Bill.

It is expected that the Chamber will ratify the measure shortly.

INDIANS IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Release of a Large Batch.

LONDON, MARCH 26.

A telegram to the "Times" from Vancouver states that 156 Indians who had been detained in sheds were released yesterday.

TRADE DEPRESSION AT HOME.

Proposed Laying up of Steamers.

LONDON, MARCH 26.

Owing to the depression in Trade the Shipowners Society of Sunderland has suggested laying up a portion of the steamers in order to reduce the number competing for freights.

The Cotton Federation oi Manchester has also decided to propose closing for a week at Easter.

LONDON UNIVERSITY.

Tibetan Readership Instituted.

LONDON, MARCH 26.

A Readership of the Tibetan language has been instituted by the London University.

NEW TURKISH AMBASSADOR IN LONDON.

LONDON, MARCH 26.

Rifaat Bey will succeed the late Musurus Pasha as Turkish Ambassador in London.

THE LIVERPOOL SPRING CUP.

Result of the Race.

LONDON, MARCH 26.

The race for the Liverpool Spring Cup was run this afternoon at Liverpool with the following result:—

Savin	1
D'Orsay	2
Menu	3

There were eight runners. The race was won by three-quarters of a length, one length separating second and third.

The betting at the start was:—

100 to 15 against Savin.
100 to 6 against D'Orsay.
100 to 15 against Menu.

SACRED HILL OF PARASNATH.

Purchase Probable.

INFLUENTIAL JAIN MEETING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, MARCH 26.

A meeting, attended by influential members of the Jain community from all parts of India, was recently held at Khurja, Ferozabad, in the Agra district, in connection with realizing subscriptions promised in August last for leasing, from the Raja of Palganj, the sacred hill of Parasnath in Bengal. Mr. Hurmukrai Amolak Chand, of Khurja, acted as host to the assembled Jain ref presentatives. Some Rs. 1,75,000 was realized o the total (Rs. 3,00,000) required. The principal amounts received included Rs. 20,000 from Sholapur, and Jains of the Bombay Presidency, Rs. 21,000 from the Jains of Indore City, presented by Seth Hukum Chand of Ajmere, who also donated Rs. 5,000, Mr. Hurmuksai Amolak Chand of Khurja (host) Rs. 15,000, Rai Bahadur Nomer Chand of Ajmere Rs. 15,000 and Seth Manik Chand Pana Chand, Jewellers of Bombay, Rs. 10,000. Delhi subscriptions realized included Rs. 4, 100 from Lala Sultan Singh,, Rs. 2, 100 from Rai Bahadur Lala Ishri Pershad, Government Treasurer, and Rs. 1,500 from Lala Piyare Lal, Pleader. The foregoing meeting is equal to that held in August last on the sacred hill of Parasnath, which was attended by some 3,000 Jains, when deputations from both sections of the Jain Community, *i. e.*, the "Digamberis," or Sky Clad, and the "Sweetamberis" or white-clad, presented addresses to Sir Andrew Fraser, praying for Government intervention to prevent the desecration of the Parasnath hill, the most sacred hindu retreat in India in its being built upon, upwards of some 30,000 jain pilgrims repairing thither yearly for most devout meditation. The Lieutenant Governor then suggested that the jain community should help themselves by securing a lease of the Parasnath Hill from the the Raja of Palganj, the proprietor. The Jain community scattered throughout India are in most absolute accord, regardless of sectarian differences, in preserving the ancient sanctity of the Parasnath Hill.

PLAGUE IN THE PUNJAB.

Special Officer Re-engaged.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, MARCH 26.

The appointment of the Chief Plague Medical Officer in the Punjab was sanctioned in 1905, for a period not exceeding three years. It was thus due to terminate on the 19th March last, but the severity of the epidemic not having materially diminished, and special work in connection with preventive measures for dealing with plague in the province still continuing, the Punjab Government asked for an extension of the appointment by another period of three years, to terminate earlier, if favourable circumstances justified it. The Government of India having recommended the application, the sanction of the Secretary of State has been received to it.

THE United Provinces Government warm pilgrims against proceeding to Badrinath and Kadernath this year in consequence of the scarcity in Garhwal.

THE TATA RESEARCH INSTITUTE.

The Director's Report.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, MARCH 26.

Dr. Morris Travers, Director of the Indian Institute of Science of the Tata Institute, has issued his report to the Provisional Committee. It is an interesting document and the following extracts will be of interest. Dr. Travers says the constitution of the Institute embodies the latest view as to the constitution of a University Institution. The institute differs from Indian Universities in that it consists of a single institution taking entire responsibility for teaching and examination and will confer diplomas on its own students only; and to avoid confusion, the Institute will not confer degrees, but associateships and fellowships, the former on students who have followed an approved course of study, the latter on students who have carried out some piece of research. The principle that the value of a diploma can only be measured in terms of the quality of the instruction, must be adhered to, and if men of high standing can be attracted to the Institute as Professors, the value of the qualifications will be assured. The value of the endowment properties is guaranteed to produce an income of Rs. 1,25,000 per annum, and Dr. Travers is informed that the properties have increased in value. His Excellency the Viceroy has consented to be patron and heads of Local Governments, vice-patrons the executive authority being exercised by the Council, which will meet in Bangalore, and though this arrangement is open to the objection that it will give the Institute a purely local character no other alternative is possible for facility of transaction of business. There will be a body called the Court of Visitors, on whom certain powers will be conferred, and the members of this body will serve to keep the Institute in touch with the Indian public. The Standing Committee of the Court of Visitors will consider changes of policy or innovation suggested by the Council, and to avoid purely academic matters being brought before the Council till they have been fully discussed, they will first be discussed with the Senate consisting of professors and other teachers.

OBJECT OF THE INSTITUTE.

The object with which the Institute is to be established is that it will be devoted to post-graduate study and research, particularly in science and conducted with a view to the application of science to Indian arts and industries. The Institute will in no sense be a "trade school," and cannot deal with minor manipulative processes of particular industries. The Institute will resemble the German "Technische Hochschulen" in so far as its post-graduate courses are concerned, but for the present will have no under-graduate side. The establishment of an under-graduate side, however, will ultimately become a necessity. Generally speaking, it should be the policy of the Institute to establish simultaneously, departments in pure and applied science and to train its students first in science and afterwards in application of science to industrial problems. Numerous applications from students for admission to the Institute have been received, and there is every indication that a sufficient number will be available. Supposing that the average student spends three years at the Institute, an entry of not more than 25 annually will be sufficient during the first few years, for if the work of the Institute is to be really post-graduate, each member of its staff should not have more than 6 to 8 students under his immediate supervision. Dr. Travers thinks it will not be necessary to provide scholarships, as students requiring assistance will be able to obtain it from local Governments; and it is proposed to provide students with quarters. Private workers requiring accommodation for investigating new products and processes, or desirous of carrying out scientific research are to be encouraged and facilities granted to Indian professors to spend their time in the Institute on study leave.

CURRICULUM AND PROFESSIONAL STAFF

After discussing the provision made for scientific teaching in the existing Institutes all over India and how it will be impossible to avoid overlapping with such institutions, Dr. Travers points out how it is important to create a homogenous body rather than a group of isolated special schools and proceeds to state that the Institute is to have six departments, each with one professor and altogether 4 or more assistant professors. The study of pure and applied chemistry is of particular importance to the development of Indian industries, and Dr. Travers will occupy the chair in General and Physical Chemistry, the appointment of Professor of Applied Chemistry being necessary for the reason that it is at present practically impossible for students to obtain experience of manufacturing processes by serving and apprenticeship in a workshop as is customary in Europe and America. Dr. Rudolph has been secured for this branch, and he adds to his scientific attainments an extensive knowledge of Indian industries. Dr. Travers considers that a professor of Organic Chemistry is necessary, as India does not at present possess a specialist in this branch.

BACTERIOLOGY AND CHEMISTRY.

The study of bacteriology and fermentation processes, Dr Travers says, offers ample opportunity for research, as there are many problems in applied science which demand co-operation of the chemist and bacteriologist; and in respect to these two branches, it is essential that the Institute should be self-contained. He therefore recommends the appointment of a Professor of Bacteriology. The fact that the Institute is in a position to obtain the supply of electricity at high tension from the Cauvery Power Works, places it in a most favourable position for training students and conducting experimental investigation into the applications of electricity to industry. For this reason, and on account of the great demand for Electrical Engineers in India, a department of Electrical Technology is necessary and Dr. Alfred Hay, formerly professor of the Royal Indian Engineering College, Cooper's Hill, has been appointed to this chair. The sixth subject has not yet been decided upon, but it is obvious that Metallurgy is the next most important subject, but it is doubtful if it could be dealt with effectively in Bangalore. On the other hand, Bangalore is most favourably situated for experimental work in Electro-metallurgy but owing to the heavy cost of electric power in India it is doubtful if the results of the investigations in Electro-metallurgy, would, at present, find application in this country, so the allocation of the sixth Chair is held in abeyance. The appointment of an expert in experimental Pharmacology is suggested. It is hoped that the Institute will be able to pass its students on to other institutions where the technology of special industries is made a special study. The library of the Institute should contain a complete series of all important scientific journals and ample provision should be made to guard against loss or damage. There will be three grades of teachers in the Institute, namely Director and Professors, Assistant Professors and Demonstrators and other subordinate teachers, and it is thought, that for the present, the first two grades should be Europeans. The income of the Institute is given at Rs. 2,62,500 per annum and the annual expenditure at the commencement Rs. 2,47,850. The estimate of the Capital expenditure is given provisionally as 11 1/2 lakhs. Dr. Travers concludes his report thus:—"We have now a director and two additional Professors one of whom will rejoin the institute in October." The Mysore Government have offered the Council the use of the laboratories of the Agricultural Chemist as soon as they become vacant which I presume will be at the end of this year. I propose at that time to admit a few students in Chemistry, but I will not at the moment consider details of the arrangement. It will not be possible for Dr. Hay to admit students for Electrical Technology till his laboratory is completed, but there is enough work in connection with his own department and with the electrical plant in the Institute generally to occupy his time. Tenders have been called for and the construction of the buildings will be commenced at once.

NEW PROCESS OF SUGAR MANUFACTURE.

Factory Opened at Allahabad.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MARCH 26.

The New Sugar Factory, working by the process invented by Khan Bahadur Mahomed Hadi, Assistant Director, Agricultural Department, was formally opened by Mr. Macnair, Collector of Allahabad, at Baraon, on Wednesday last. The factory has been actually at work since the beginning of the year, but its formal opening had been delayed. Mr. Mahomed Hadi, explaining the new process of sugar manufacture, said it had been developed in the Agricultural Department of the United Provinces at considerable expense, and that it was his pleasant duty to initiate and work it out. While it did not claim, to be absolutely perfect in its present form, it was however the simplest, cheapest and most suitable that could be offered at the present time. Thakur Ragho Prasad Narain Singh, the owner of the factory, made up his mind to start a very small concern by way of experiment with the idea of enlarging it. The experiment proving successful, the plant, consisting of ten Naban mills, one set of Brass pans for boiling, and three hand power centrifugals, was immediately ordered out for the modest sum of Rs. 2,600. It arrived in good time, but the cane crop had seriously suffered from drought and only a low outturn is anticipated.

Despite unfavourable conditions, the first two months' working had amounted to 16 per cent. on total working expenses. "The sale proceeds now in hand can go to recoup the imprest, so there is no further working capital required to keep the work going. I think the financial success of this experiment is sufficiently clear from the above figures, that if juice had been available at normal Rohilkhand rate, (8 annas per Imperial maund), the profits would have, it is calculated, gone up, under these conditions, no less than 90 per cent. on working expenses, with reference to current high prices of native sugars; or in other words, the proprietor would have been in a position to complete most successfully with foreign sugars and could have sold his sugars at Rs. 9 per maund and his molasses at Rs. 2 per maund, still making a profit of 31 per cent. on the total working expenses. The outturn of sugar has been, as was anticipated, considerably below the normal. But to meet the present emergency I have recently introduced a radical change in the system of boiling, which has increased the outturn of sugar by 20 per cent, and method of refining low grade sugars, which increases the value of outturn by about Rs. 2 a maund. We are, therefore, confident that if the cost of manufacture keeps within its present limits the net result of the work during the remainder of the season will be far more satisfactory. Such are the results we have actually obtained in a unfavourable season with juice procured at an enormously high cost, and I therefore hope the public will now be convinced that the continuous efforts of the Agricultural Department in the direction of improving Indian sugars have not been in vain."

V. P. P. WITH ENGLAND.

Further Opposition.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, MARCH 26.

The Secunderabad Trades Association, asked by the Government to express its views on the question of the exchange of the value payable system with India and the United Kingdom has strenuously objected to the scheme, which, if introduced, the Association maintains would be serious to traders in Secunderabad, Hyderabad and the Nizam's Dominions generally, and epecially in cases where a rebate of 5 per cent. was allowed to military and certain officials. The Association has also expressed to the Government its resolve to ally itself with the Associations of Bombay, Calcutta and Madras in opposing the proposed scheme.

BANK OF BENGAL VS. BIRKMYRE BROS.

Offshoot of the Savage Case.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 26.

The case brought by the Bank of Bengal against Birkmyre Brothers for one and a quarter lakhs of rupees on bills of exchange came before Mr. Justice Chitty on the Original Side of the High Court here to-day as an offshoot of the Savage Case and the Court admitted the issues outlined by Mr. Garth. Mr. Norton was addressing the Court when further hearing was adjourned.

RAILWAY FORGERY CASE.

Selling Bogus Consignments.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 26.

The Railway police have arrested one Mahadeb Biswas of Jessore charged with forging the Station-master's name and endeavouring to cheat by selling a bogus consignment of jute by means of stolen goods-receipt forms.

WEEKLY PLAGUE REPORT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 26.

There were 6,980 plague deaths in India in the week ending 21st instant, the Punjab reporting 2,040, the United Province 1,426, the Bombay Presiaency 1,270, Rajputana 527, and Burma 246.

P. W. D. APPOINTMENTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 26.

Mr. W. J. Britts, Deputy Examiner of Accounts, United Provinces, is granted leave for eight months with effect from the 6th April, 1908.

Mr. W. B. Gray, Examiner of Accounts, North Western Railway, is granted leave for 6 months with effect from the 29th April, 1908.

Mr. A. H. Wollaston, Examiner of Accounts E. B. S Railway, is appointed to officiate as Examiner of Accounts, North Western Railway.

Mr. G. W. V. Derhs Phillips, Examiner of Accounts, is appointed to officiate Examiner of Accounts E. B. S. Railway.

Mr. T. Ryan, Officiating Government Examiner of Accounts, S. M. Railway, is transferred to the office of the Examiner of Accounts, E. B. S. Railway.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY—ARRIVALS, MARCH 26.—Capt. Hyslop, A. and S. Highlanders, from Lucknow.
Capt. Clarke, R A.M.C., Highlanders, from Lucknow.
Capt. Perrean 2/4th Gurkha Rifles, from Balmloh.
Capt. Edwrd, a24th Punjabis, from Lucknow.
Major Nulker, R.A., from Cawnpore.
Lieut. Railston, 2nd Rifle Brigade, from Shahjanpore.
Capt. Powell, 2nd Rifle Brigade, from Shahjanpore.
Lieut. Dunscloh, 2nd Rifle Brigade, from Shahjanpore.
Capt. Kermeck, I. O. Department, from Poona.
Major Medley, 16th Lancers, from Peshawar.
Lieut.-Col. Hodson, 57th Rifles, from Peshawar.

DEPARTURES, MARCH 26.—Capt. Hyslop, A. and S. Highlanders, to Poona.
Capt. Clarke, R.A.M.C., Highlanders, to Poona.
Lieut. Rowston, A.V.C., to Lucknow.
Lieut. Stewart, A.V.C., to Peshawar.
Lieut. Lishman, A.V.C., to Rawalpindi.
Lieut. Dixon. A.V.C., to Meerut.
Capt. Perrean, 2nd Gurkha Rifles, to England.
Capt. Edwards, 24th Punjabis, to England.
Brig.-Genl. Powell, Rawalpindi Brig., to England.
Capt. Powell, 2nd Rifle Brig., to England.
Lieut. Railkston, Rifle Brig., to England.

FALL IN EXCHANGE.

Government Attempt to Strengthen.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 26.

The following Press Communique has been issued: Those arrangements for supporting Exchange which were described in the Financial Statement presented by the Honourable Mr. Baker in the Viceroy's Council, last week, were put into force for the first time to-day as Exchange has been showing signs of further weakness and as the quotation for Bills on Demand fell on Wednesday to 1s 3½d. The Comptroller-General issued notices at Calcutta, Bombay and Madras that he was prepared to receive tenders for the purchase of Sterling Bills at a fixed rate of 1s 3 28-32d. Tenders were to be received at his office up to 12 noon to-day, offers to be for sums of not less than £10,000 and the total amount available for allotment being £500,000. The total amount of tenders received came to only £70,000 which was granted in full.

THE PUNJAB HIDE TRADE.

Lower Railway Rates Granted.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, MARCH 26.

A short time ago the Punjab Chamber of Commerce wrote to the North-Western Railway Company respecting the rates of hides and skins to Karachi, it being mentioned that there was a large falling off in the export of this commodity. The Manager of the North-Western Railway in his reply, expresses his opinion, formed after having carefully considered the question and on information he has received, that this large falling off is not due entirely to the railway rates and that other causes have been at work which tended to diminish the trade. He has, however, issued orders for rates to be reduced in bookings from certain stations to Karachi and the reductions, which it is proposed to introduce, will, perhaps, stimulate traffic and meet the views of the Punjab Chamber. These revised rates will take effect from the 1st April in local booking, and from the 1st June in through booking with Foreign railways.

MENDELSSOHN'S "ELIJAH."

A Great Oratorio Night.

We would remind our readers that Monday night will see the performance in the Town Hall of Mendelssohn's *Elijah* by the members of the Bombay Philharmonic Society. Some fifty vocalists and instrumentalists will take part in the Concert, which, to lovers of high-class music, will be an evening of pure delight. Mr. Edgar Faulkner will conduct the Society through the selections from this famous oratorio. Mendelssohn's *Elijah* was performed for the first time at the Birmingham Festival on August 26th, 1846. "Never" said the *Times* on the following morning, "was there a more thorough and speedy recognition of a great work of art. *Elijah* is not only the *chef d'ouvre* of Mendelssohn but altogether one of the most extraordinary achievements of human intelligence." *Elijah*, sixty years after, is still the favourite oratorio; and, in order to do it justice, the members of the Philharmonic Society have been practising with right goodwill for month's past.

Miss Clara Proctor, whose pure and rippling notes have often charmed her audiences in Bombay, will take the soprano solos. *Elijah* owes much of its popularity in recent years to Sir Charles Santley, the eminent baritone, whose pupil Miss Proctor was in London. Miss Queenie Dixon will lead the chorus; and Miss Shepherd, Mr. G. F. Hill and Mr. G. E. Thomas will be frequently heard.

It is three years since the once popular Philharmonic gave its last performance in the Town Hall. All sorts of difficulties have to be encountered in organising a grand oratorio performance such as Mendelssohn's *Elijah*, and even when the proper quota of voices for the different parts is forthcoming much personal pique has often to be overcome. It is perhaps only on the rare occasions when the solo voices are so transcendantly superior to the rest that such a feat as *Elijah* can be given. That is happily the position this year; and it is believed the Philharmonic Society's night will be vocally the greatest in its history. Besides Miss Clara Proctor, solos will be taken by Miss Nancy Shepherd, a young lady whose fine contralto voice has not hitherto been heard in the Town Hall. Miss Shepherd joined the Society but recently and she will be found a great acquisition in the performance of *Elijah*.

EMPIRE THEATRE.

"John Glade's Honour."

John Glade's Honour which had a notable run of six hundred nights at the St. James' Theatre, was staged for the first time in Bombay at the Empire Theatre last night to a poor house. The story is not of the strangest. It is that of an American iron king who returns to Paris some years after his marriage to find his wife grown painfully indifferent. He discovers her at dinner with her friends. Amongst them is a young artist who is painting his wife's portrait; and instinctively John Glade conceives a violent jealousy of him. When they are alone Mrs. Glade tells her husband he will have to begin his courting all over again, and he thereupon accuses her of an illicit passion for Mr. Lerode, the artist, at which she scoffs sarcastically. They shake a cool good-night, and Mrs. Glade promises to call for her husband at his hotel the next day.

John Glade, through his servants, discovers his wife's perfidy, and at the end of Act III she promises to give up her lover, and become a faithful and loving spouse. She weeps her repentence upon his neck, and then goes off in a motor car to keep an assignation with the artist. The news of the elopement is almost immediately disclosed to the millionaire by his confidential servant, and John Glade, mad with jealousy, rushes from the apartment, and follows his wife to the studio of her artist lover. There he finds her. She refuses to return to him; admits that she had "lied! *Lied!* LIED" and—John Glade magnanimously resigns her to the artist, and the curtain falls. There must be a marvellous fascination in Mr George Alexander for him to have been able to keep *John Glade's Honour* going for six hundred nights. There is some awful twaddle in the dialogue too. One man is made to say "Alas, d'you know, I am convinced I was born to remain an uncle, I know it because I have one shoulder a little higher than the other, so that women may lay their heads upon it and tell me things." Mr. Claude King in the title role, played with his usual verve; Miss Florence Hamer as the erring wife had a very telling part, and made the most of it; Mr. Hargreaves as the artist was too melo-dramatic by half, but the rest of the cast combined to give a really graphic interpretation of the piece. To-night the familiar funniosity "Are you a Mason?" will be played.

"WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

Lecture by Professor Normand.

Last night at the Y. M. C. A. Hall, Professor Normand of the Wilson College delivered a lecture on "Wireless Telegraphy." The Hon. Mr. Dunn presided and there were a large number of ladies and gentlemen present to hear the lecture.

Professor Normand began his lecture by showing an analogy between sound-waves and electric waves Just as the waves produced from a sounding wire could be transmitted through the air as sound, so Hertz had shown that electric waves might be transmitted through ether. It was shown by Sir Oliver Lodge that these electric waves could be detected by different kinds of coherers.

The lecturer proceeded to say that Signor Marconi early perceived the importance of these experiments and devoted his attention to the commercial development of these discoveries. He concluded his lecture by speaking about the tuning of the transmitting and the receiving apparatus by which the secrecy of messages could be secured.

On the motion of the Hon'ble Mr. Dunn a hearty vote of thanks was accorded to the lecturer.

NEWS IN ADVANCE OF THE MAIL.

THE KAISER'S LETTER.

OFFICIAL STATEMENTS IN PARLIAMENT.

Lord Tweedmouth's Explanation.

THE KAISER'S REPLY.

LONDON, MARCH 10.

London, March 8.

The episode of the Kaiser's letter to Lord Tweedmouth on the subject of British and German naval policies continues to excite widespread interest, and yesterday formed the principal topic of discussion in the leading circles.

Without anticipating in any way the statement to be made by Lord Tweedmouth in the House of Lords to-morrow, we think it necessary in the public interest, says the "Observer," to throw fuller light upon an unpleasant and dangerous episode. Our information isderived from two correspondents, one of them particularly well-informed upon the journalistic history of this question; the other an authority whose attachment to the German people is well known and whose knowledge of many aspects of German policy is minute. From these two sources we are able to give a far clearer narrative than has yet appeared, and we proceed to place this question upon its proper footing.

The nation is not necessarily dealing with an isolated incident. What is raised is the whole issue of the German Emperor's communications, not with one man, but with more than one. It is absolutely essential in the public interest that these communications should cease. Persuasive, brilliant, and to the recipients flattering as they are, they tend to soften national purpose where it should be hard, and to introduce a subtle element of weakness into British policy. Apart from the important letters which may and do pass between sovereign and sovereign, it will be better for the future that any comments which the Kaiser may be moved to make should pass through the hands of Sir Edward Grey before reaching his departmental colleagues.

NO MYSTERY.

There is no mystery in this episode, and there has been no Machiavelianism. The case has none the less the serious aspect we have pointed out, and the sense of public security is weakened. Lord Tweedmouth has been very roughly thrown over by his colleagues, to judge by the character of the comments yesterday in organs like the "Daily Chronicle," which are in close though with other members of the Cabinet.

"The Times" is condemned for the most part by its contemporaries. It would have been well if "The Times" had handled the real issue with more firmness, and had shown more restraint upon less relevant aspects of the Kaiser's letter. It would have been still better if Lord Tweedmouth had been more discreet. It would have been best of all if the German Emperor had not written, on the spur of the moment, to the First Sea Lord, a letter innocent in intention but wholly indefensible in character.

Who is the military correspondent of Printing House-square? He is a very distinguished writer, with a style so personal that it is almost impossible for him to be really anonymous, even when he does not sign. We refer to Colonel A'Court Repington. He is unquestionably the most accomplished recruit secured by 'The Times' staff in recent years. His articles upon the Russo-Japanese War, as every one remembers, were among the most brilliant contributions made by any man to modern journalism.

How did the military correspondent of "The Times" learn of the existence of the Kaiser's letter? It is unnecessary to inquire. How do social indiscretions, grave or gay, pass usually from lip to lip? Lord Tweedmouth, according to the "Daily Chronicle," which must have received its positive information from a Ministerial source, "proceeded to talk about the correspondence."

UNFAIR TO LORD TWEEDMOUTH.

That is the way the organs of one's own party, and the mouthpieces of one's own colleagues, speak about one when one has become a Minister; but to put the matter so crudely is unfair to Lord Tweedmouth. He had been no more and no less pleased at receiving a letter from the German Emperor than Mr. Haldane would be.

Upon one point the military correspondent is practically right. "The matter," he declares, "has become an open secret owing to the number of persons to whom it has most unwisely and unfortunately been made known." This being the case, there is no further object in concealment, especially as Lord Esher's name was mentioned yesterday in the "Daily Mail," and the reference to him, which is the most amusing and unconventional part of the Imperial epistle, was evidently hinted at yesterday in the "Daily Telegraph," when it described the Kaiser's letter as being highly colloquial in its terms, and not phrased with that dignity and regard for appearances which, usually mark the public communications of His Imperial Majesty."

The letter was indeed far from being framed with ceremony. He wrote with the impulsiveness which has made him the despair of successive Chancellors. Although the German Constitution requires that all the important messages of the German Emperor should be countersigned by the Chancellor, the telegram to Kruger, one of the swiftest and most fateful acts in political history, was dashed off without any consultation with Prince Hohenlohe. Prince Bulow has had similar and equally serious experiences.

In a word—putting it in the way which will make ordinary persons understand the whole situation at once—the Kaiser "went for" Lord Esher.

The Kaiser is evidently unaware that Lord Esher is perhaps the ablest personality behind the scenes of public life, and that he is as devoted an amateur in naval matters as the German Emperor himself. But it is evident that it is impossible to publish such a letter without the Kaiser's express consent.

This incident will not diminish the Kaiser's personal popularity in this country. Even Lord Esher will be none the less his Imperial Majesty's amused but sincere admirer. It is possible, though we confess, adds the "Observer," to having very little hope of it, that good may some out of evil. It is for this country to be calm but vigilant, and the whole country, whatever may otherwise come in the day's work, to take as keen an interest as Lord Esher's in its ships.

BERLIN EXPECTANT.

KAISER WILL NOT OBJECT TO PUBLICATION.

Berlin, March 7.

Great and general satisfaction is expressed here by press and public by the attitude taken up by the most important English newspapers and a large section of the English people towards the indiscretion of "The Times" regarding the Kaiser-Tweedmouth correspondence.

The "Daily Mail's" explanations and comments in particular have caused great interest and are given a leading position in most of the Berlin papers. The Foreign Office here still remains silent, and the German papers had to be content with the statement issued in London by Reuter, which was cabled back here and published this afternoon.

I have good authority, however, for stating that the Kaiser has already intimated to a certain diplomatic person of high position that he has no objection to making known the contents of his letter, if Lord Tweedmouth finds it necessary.

On the whole, there is not much editorial comment as to the course to be taken by the German Government, it being considered wisest for the latter to assume a passive attitude.—"Observer."

FIRST LORD'S POSITION.

London, March 9.

Lord Tweedmouth, who will make a personal statement in the House of Lords, is expected to furnish the substance both of the Kaiser's letter and his reply, but the text of the communications will, it is believed, not be made public. This will, moreover, not to be pressed for either in the Lords or in the Commons by any responsible politician on either side.

In addition, Lord Tweedmouth is likely to defend himself from the charge of indiscreet handling of the Imperial document—a charge which he resents. At the same time, it is increasingly clear that the substance of the letter was known to quite a number of persons.

Rumours were current on Saturday and yesterday that the incident might affect the Ministerial position of Lord Tweedmouth, but there does not appear to be the slightest ground for them. A Cabinet Council will be held this morning, and it is expected that Lord Tweedmouth will put all the facts before it.

In political circles of all shades the opinion prevails almost exclusively that the importance of the incident has been absurdly exaggerated. There does, however, seem to be a general apprehension that it will have a prejudicial effect on the relations of Great Britatin with Germany.

As already stated in the "Daily Mail," the letter really arose out of Lord Esher's published reply refusing to join the Navy League, in which he said:—

There is not a man in Germany, from the Emperor downwards, who would not welcome the fall of Sir John Fisher.

Lord Esher stated at his residence, Orchard Lea, Windsor Forest, yesterday afternoon: "I have never seen the letter written by the German Emperor or any copy of it, and I have no knowledge of its contents. All I know about the letter is what I have seen in the public Press."

GERMAN FEELINGS.

Berlin, March 8

Lord Tweedmouth's so-called "blazing indiscretion," in divulging the Kaiser's letter continues to be the topic of the hour in Germany.

At Wilhelmshaven, the statement of "The Times" fell like a bomb-shell among the Navy leaders assembled round the Kaiser for the launching of the battleship Nassau. None of his Majesty's three authorised spokesmen—Admiral von Tirpitz, the Secretary of the Navy Office, Admiral von Mueller, the chief of the Emperor's Naval Cabinet, and Admiral Count von Baudissin, the Chief of the Admiralty Staff—will make any statement.

Privately, I believe I may state with full assurance that the members of the Kaiser's entourage are filled with inexpressible indignation over what is regarded as a gross breach of faith in allowing a highly private communication between supposed personal friends to become a subject of irresponsible gossip, and later of international recrimination.

From official quarters the intimation seems to have gone forth to the German Press to refrain from discussing the matter on the ground that it is entirely an English affair, in which, at the present stage Germany has no right to interfere. Such at any rate was the substance of a formal communication made to me last night at Wilhelmshaven on behalf of Admiral von Tirpitz.

Meantime, the right of the Kaiser to address himself to "an English lord even if he happen to be the First Lord, of the Admiralty," is warmly defended, and as precedents of his Majesty's action the newspapers eite King Edward's correspondence with M. Delcasse, once French Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Queen Victoria's with the Emperor William I. and the Czar Alexander II.

LORD TWEEDMOUTH'S EXPLANATION.

London, March 10.

Lord Tweedmouth, First Lord of the Admiralty, stated in the House of Lords yesterday that he showed the Kaiser's letter referring to the Navy—a freindly, personal, and informal one—to Sir Edward Grey, the Foreign Minister, who agreed that it was private and unofficial, and that his reply should be of a similar character. The correspondence will not be published.

Mr. Asquith made a similar statement in the House of Commons.

The House of Lords presented a remarkable scene. Peers thronged the Unionist benches and the scanty band of Liberals were in larger force than usual. The Archbishop of Canterbury, in his robes, was early in his place. Just before the business began the Prince of Wales entered, and making his way to the cross-benches, he nodded a smiling recognition to the Peers as he passed them. The ladies' galleries were packed. The diplomats, among whom was Mr. Whitelaw Reid, American Ambassador, were squeezed together, and some who could not obtain admission kept the door open and peered over the heads of the earlier arrivals at the brilliant scene below.

The steps to the Throne, with the space in front, were crowded with Ministers, Privy Councillors, and younger sons of peers and here again the throng was so great that late arrivals had to be content with a partial view of those at the back of the crowd.

Dead silence reigned when Lord Tweedmouth rose. He was obviously feeling the effect of his unusual position. His voice was lower than usual, and his manner very restrained. In his final phrase he spoke out firmly and with feeling, but before that his manner betrayed a nervousness quite alien to him. He took his seat to a low hum of applause from the Liberal peers.

Lord Lansdowne, leader of the Unionist lords and ex-Foreign Secretary, followed him immediately, and loud cheers greeted his speech. As soon as he in turn had taken his seat Lord Rossbery, rising from the side of the Prince of Wales, strode to the table. At the conclusion of the debate the Prince of Wales spent some minutes in conversation on the floor o the House with Lord Tweedmouth.

STATEMENT IN THE LORDS.

Speaking in the Upper House, Lord Tweedmouth said: My Lords, I understand that there are some members of your Lordships' House who are inclined to ask some question about the extraordinary outburst which has taken place in the Press during the last few days. I beg to ask for the consideration which is always given to a member of your Lordships' House who desires to make a short personal statement. I should like to anticipate any questions which might be put in this House.

It is true my Lords, that on Tuesday, February 18, I received a letter from his Imperial Majesty the German Emperor. That letter came to me by way of the ordinary post. The letter was a private and personal one. It was very friendly in its tone and quite informal.

When I received the letter I showed it to Sir Edward Grey, and he agreed with me that it should be treated as a private matter and not as an official one. Accordingly, on Thursday, February 20, I replied to his Imperial Majesty the German Emperor in the same sense as his own letter was directed to me,—that is to say, in an informal and friendly manner.

All I have to say further is this: I beg to assure your lordships that I firmly believe that the course I adopted was a good one, and that it was calculated to do what we all so much desire, which is to do all we can to foster a good understanding between the German Emperor and ourselves. (Hear, hear.)

LORD LANSDOWNE'S PRINCIPLE.

Lord Lansdowne: The noble lord has offered some explanations on a subject which during the last few days has engaged much public attention. He will forgive me for saying so, when I observe that what seems to me more worthy of attention was not so much the extraordinary outburst of opinion which has occurred as the substratum of fact upon which the outburst was founded. The noble lord has, at any rate, given us some information with regard to this correspondence. We know, in the first place, that these letters actually passed between the German Emperor and himself. We gather from him further that this correspondence began with a letter addressed to him by his Imperial Majesty—a letter which was unsolicited by the noble lord, and which did not form any part of a long and continuous correspondence. This is an important fact, and one which should not be lost sight of.

Then we learn further that it was a private and personal letter, that it was wholly unofficial, and that it was friendly in tone towards this country. It naturally occurs to one that a letter of this kind would be very much of a conterpart with the kind of communication which might pass between a great Sovereign and an English Minister by word of mouth, upon an occasion when, as occurs from time to time, our Ministers are brought into contact with the rulers of other countries.

No one would, I think, regard a conversation of that kind as tending to any impropriety of conduct on the part of a Minister. We gather also that his reply followed upon the lines of the communication he received—that is, that it was personal and informal in its character.

There has been expressed in many quarters an earnest desire that this correspondence should be given to the public. I infer from the statement of the noble lord that it is not his intention to do so; and I am bound to say that if it is not his intention we shall not press him to depart from his intention.

But this is a matter which gives rise to many questions as to the propriety of these extra official communications. I do not think I shall be challenged if I say that they ought to occur only under very exceptional circumstances. It would be intolerable if, alongside the official correspondence, properly reported and accessible to those most concerned, there should be extra correspondence, not properly reported and hidden away in the private despatch-boxes of Ministers.

I do not wish to say that there have not been occasions upon which sovereigns and rulers have found it convenient to unburden themselves privately to Ministers of other countries, but I would venture to lay down a principle from which no departure should be allowed, and that is that if communications of this sort are to take place at all, they should never be allowed to create a displomatic situation. (Hear, hear.) I am glad to see that Lord Tweedmouth signifies his assent to that, and I take it from him that this particular letter does not have the effect which has been suggested. (Hear, hear.)

The noble lord will forgive me for saying that there is a rule which I think should be observed in regard to these somewhat irregular correspondences, and that is that if they are to be regarded and to be treated as private correspondence, their privacy should be strictly respected. (Hear, hear.) I am afraid on this occasion, however, the noble lord has betrayed his own secret, or has allowed others to betray it. At any rate, there does not seem to have been the amount of privacy attached to this correspondence which it is considered should be attached to, say, the private view of the Royal Academy at the beginning of the season. (Laughter and cheers.)

The result has been most unfortunate. Public opinion has been much moved, and I am sure all those who, as the noble Lord does, desire earnestly that the relations between this country and Germany should be of the most friendly description, must greatly regret that this incident should have occurred to excite the public mind. We on this side of the House desire to neither do nor say anything to add to that excitement, or to increase in any way the embarrassment which this incident must have occasioned to his Majesty's Government. (Hear, hear.)

LORD ROSEBERY'S FEAR.

Lord Rosebery, who was received with Opposition cheers, said: I desire to say one thing in regard to this matter. We may be making ourselves supremely ridictlous by the fuss we are making in this matter, and, as far as I know, there is no secrecy about it. The facts are sufficiently clear. We have seen the whole world drawing the same inference—that the German Emperor was attempting to influence our naval demands with a view to cutting down our Naval Estimates, neutralising the activities of our nation, and in some subterranean manner subverting the whole British Constitution. Surely that is placing ourselves, our Government, and our institutions in a supremely rediculous position. The German Emperor is not merely a great potentate, but a potentate of remarkable intelligence. Born of an English mother, he has made many visits to this country, and is intimately acquainted with our political institutions, and I am sure it would never have entered the head of any educated person outside a lunatic asylum, or in Germany that his communation to my noble friend could exercise any influence on the British Naval estimate. Now that is where we are, I am sure, liable to make ourselves rediculous in this country.

There is a section of the Press which seems to have for its object the creation of bad relations between this country and Germany, and I am afraid they are less acquainted with these subjects than is the corresponding section of the Press in Germany, which also has for its object the making of bad relationship between this country and Germany.

Further, there is an impression that, because we have arrived, and we should be glad we have arrived at a friendly feeling with France, it is necessary we should take up an attitude of suspicion with Germany, and that every trival incident should excite morbid suspicion batween the two nations, which, to my mind, is gradually tending to a danger to the European peace.

What, then, is the lesson which I draw from the excitement produced by this slight incident? It is this: the responsibility of the Press, both in England and Germany, should be realized by that Press, and they should not lash both nations into a state of soreness which some day may amount to an exasperation which may produce the gravest danger to European peace.

There is one consideration which arises from the very constitution of the Army of the German Emperor which comprises four millions of men, which should not be overlooked by any thoughtful observer. It is this: that it is an army consisting practically of the German nation, and that before any German Government, however powerful it may be declares, war against any country, it must have the support of the German nation behind it and it can only have the support of the German nation in a war against Great Britain when the feelings of that nation have been so exasperated as to render further peaceful conditions impracticable. (Cheers.)

MR. ASQUITH REFUSES DEBATE.

Mr. Asquith, in his statement in the House of Commons, said: Sir E. Grey agreed with Lord Tweedmouth that the Emperor's letter had no official character, and should be treated as a private communication. It is clearly out of the question to lay on the table of the House private and personal correspondence.

Colonel Lockwood asked how the letter could be looked upon as in any way private or confidential after the publicity given to it.

Mr. Asquith: I have nothing to add, to modify or to qualify in any way.

Colonel Lockwood: Will there be an opportunity of discussing the conduct of the First Lord of the Admiralty in this matter?

Mr. Asquith shook his head.

REPLY TO "THE TIMES."

THE KAISER'S VIEWS.

Berlin, March 9.

Reuter's correspondent is in a position to make the following trustworthy statement regarding the Emperor's attitude towards the discussions in Great Britain on the development of the German Navy.

His Majesty often talks the matter over with acquaintances here, and his views may be summed up as follows:—

The Emperor thinks it exremely unjust that in the English Press the responsibility for the increase in material expenditure involved by the augmentation of armaments has always been laid at Germany's door for the past eight years. The German naval programme was decided upon in 1900, and Germany has strictly adhered to it since then, in spite of the demands of the Navy League. All she has done has been to replace her old ships, and Germany is only building in accordance with her requirements for the defence of her trade. Great Britain is free to lay down as many ships yearly as she wants, and nobody has a right to say a word to her.

The Emperor, it is assured, feels himself so much an Englishman that he doubly resents the doubts cast on Germay's sincerity of motive, seeing in them the distrust of his own word.

Nobody knew of the Emperor's letter until some time after its despatch, except the copyist. Lord Tweedmouth's reply was received in a British Foreign Office bag containing despatches for the Embassy, and it was delivered at the Castle like any private letter.—Reuter.

NO EXCHANGE OF VIEWS.

Reuter's Agency is authorised officially to state that there is no truth in the report that an exchange of vies has taken place between the British and German Governments with regard to the Emperor's letter, or with a view to the reduction of naval armaments. The views of his Majesty's Government on the latter point are well known, and have undergone no change.

Still less truth is there in the suggestion that the incident will have any prejudicial effect on the good relations between the two countries. It is considered that the statements in both Houses of Parliament will bring the incident to a close.

GERMAN SATISFACTION.

BERLIN, MONDAY, MARCH 9.

Unstinted praise is accorded the "Daily Mail" by the German Press for the "high-minded role" it has played in allaying public feeling in England in regard to the Kaiser's letter to Lord Tweedmouth. The correspondents of the leading Berlin news papers telegraph from London that the calm view taken of the incident by the "Daily Mail" contributed more than any other single factor towards keeping discussion within friendly bounds.

The special corresdondent of the "Lokalanzeiger" in London telegraphs to-night quoting to-day's leading article of the "Daily Mail," with regard to Lord Esher's letter about the Kaiser and adding—

These conspicuously friendly references to Germany upon the part of England is most widely circulated and most influential daily journal have accomplished wholly extraordinary results in the direction of quieting the public temper.

The Berlin newspapers will to-morrow print exhaustive reports of the proceedings in the House of Lords, which will be accompanied according to my inquires at the editorial offices to-night by unanimous expressions of approval.

THE HAMSTEAD MINE DISASTER.

The Queen and the Miners.

ROYAL GIFT TO RELIEF FUND.

ENTOMBED MINERS.

London, March 8.

It is estimated that over 200,000 people visited the Hamstead Colliery, near Birmingham, to-day, where twenty-one miners have been entombed since Wednesday owing to an outbreak of fire in the workings. The road between Great Barr Station and the colliery, a distance of a quarter of a mile, was a moving mass of humanity to-day, and Hamstead Hill was also crowded with sightseers. From early morning the people began to flock to the colliery from all directions. Hamstead is almost halfway between Birmingham and Walsall, and every train arriving from these places at Great Barr station was packed with people.

From Handsworth and the populous suburbs of Birmingham the people arrived on foot, on cycles, and in traps and char-a-bancs in increasing streams. Most had provisions for the day, and some had their families with them. A little group of clergymen and lady helpers conducted a service for the benefit of the sightseers.

Relatives of the missing men say it is impossible to estimate the help which they have received from the Salvation Army. But for the persuasion of the Army lasses many of the women who had already spent day and night in fruitless watching at the pit-head would have refused to take rest or food. The Salvation Army helpers have, however, brought them food and persuaded them to return home at night.

The operations at the mine during Saturday and to-day were confined to the digging of a culvert between the two shafts with a view to reversing the ventilation and clearing the shafts and underground passages of fumes, which now render it impossible for the rescuers to proceed for any distance. In the course of the operations early this morning a quantity of earth fell into the trench, and two men were slightly injured.

In an official statement it is estimated that it will be possible for the descent of the shaft to be made early to-morrow. The Normanton and Barnsley rescue party were on the ground all day to-day ready to recommence their rescue work as soon as the new fan had been put in. The object of the work that has been performed is to enable the rescuers to follow in the track of fresh air, which after circulating through the workings will ultimately be driven through the fire, which is still burning at the bottom of the downcast shaft. By this means the heat and smoke will be driven up the shaft instead of being drawn, as was the case at the time of the accident, into the workings.

The Queen and other members of the Royal Family are showing the most anxious solicitude regarding the further attempts at rescue of the twenty-one entombed miners in the Hamstead Colliery, near Birmingham.

Her Majesty sent the following telegram yesterday afternoon to the Lord Mayor of Birmingham:—

The Queen understands that a fund is being raised on behalf of the wives and families of the victims of the Hamstead Colliery disaster, and in expressing her deep sympathy she wishes to give a donation of £100.

The following telegram was received by the Lord Mayor from the Prince and Princess of Wales:—

The Prince and Princess of Wales are distressed to hear of the death of Welsby who so gallantly sacrificed his own life in attempting to rescue his own comrades. Their Royal Highnesses deeply sympathise with the families of the entombed men in their terrible anxiety.—ARTHUR BIGGE.

During yesterday one hundred workmen were engaged in operations for reversing the system of ventilation, so that the smoke and hot fumes will pass straight up the main shaft instead of being drawn round the workings. A new fan has arrived, and is being installed. It is hoped that the double fans will be in working order to-day, when another descent will be made. Smoke has been seen issuing from the ventilating shaft freely, and a hopeful sign is that the odour is of burning wood, and not of coal, indicating that the fire is confined to the woodwork.

A rescue party has arrived from the Staffordshire Collieries with the new breathing apparatus which has been used successfully in America. Meanwhile a room has been filled with smoke at the office, and here lessons are being given in the use of various forms of oxygen apparatus to local miners.

Mr. Waterhouse, the manager, said yesterday that he did not intend to give up hope. There was plenty of water for the men to drink, and if they short-circuited the ventilator, as he expected they would, there was no reason why they should not find enough air to breathe for several days.

PIGEON AS GOOD OMEN.

Birmingham, March 9.

The anxiety as to the fate of the twenty-six miners entombed in the burning Hamstead Colliery for the last five days, rose to-day to its tensest pitch when the arrangements for reversing the ventilating system of the mine were completed.

At about three this afternoon the narrow cage on which the gaze of so many thousands of anxious people was centred, was slowly let down. The revolving of the wheel over the cage was greeted with cheers from the expectant crowd, but the only load at first was for lamps. A sigh of dismay went up from the group at the pithead when it was found that on the cage being drawn up three of the lamps were out. They were relighted and let down again, however, and this time only one lamp went out, proving that the cause was more likely the oscillation of the case than the presence of foul air. A linnet which was sent down next was drawn up hopping quite blithely about its cage.

Immediately the signal was given for the rescue party to descend. Three men, with their helmets hanging from their necks and great cylinders of oxygen on their backs, stepped out briskly, amid a defeaning burst of applause from the crowd. In a few minutes their apparatus was safely adjusted, and they stepped into the cage, which was slowly lowered, taking no less than ten minutes to reach the pit bottom.

The cage had hardly touched the pit bottom when a brown and white pigeon flew on the top of the engine-house. Immediately the whole attention of the waiting thousands was concentrated on the little bird, which stood facing the cage and examining the proceedings with an air of benevolent interest. Through the great crowd at the gate there ran like a ripple the words, "It is a good signal."

Finally the bird flew away towards the fields.

It was nearly an hour before the cage-wheel was seen slowly to revolve again. Excitement even among the most stolid-looking miners became visibly intense. The cage swung up. The three members of the rescue party stepped out, thrusting back the helmets from their faces, but their only companion was the unfortunate linnet, still, however, quite lively in its cage.

The men reported that the air below was almost clear, but that the ventilating doors had become heavily blocked by falls of earth due to the fire.

Hardly half an hour latter the same party went down again with a supply of bricks and motor to repair the damage, and similiar parties, composed both of men from Barnsley and Normanton and those of the Hamstead miners who had been specially instructed in rescue work, descended in order to push on the work of repairing the mine roads.

EXCITING SCENES AT PIT.

London, March 10.

The Queen is taking a deep interest in the heroic attempts to rescue the miners imprisoned in the burning Hamstead pit at Birmingham, and the following telegrams have passed between her Majesty and the Lord Mayor.

The Queen to the Lord Mayor of Birmingham:

Buckingham Palace, Monday.

The Queen is very anxious to know if the poor men entombed in the Hamstead Colliery have been rescued which her Majesty earnestly hopes for.

The Lord Mayor to the Queen:

City Hall, Monday.

Her Majesty's solicitude for entombed men is deeply appreciated. Satisfactory progress is being made, but descent is not yet possible. The Lord Mayor hopes to send definite news during the day.

The Lord Mayor of Birmingham begs to inform her Majesty that the rescue party have descended twice. Fire still raging. Unable proceed further at present. Strenuous efforts will continue to be made.

Mr. Gladstone sent the following message to H. M. Inspector to Mines at Hamstead Colliery:—

The King telegraphs from Biarritz that he is deeply concerned for the fate of the entombed miners at Hamstead Colliery, and desires to be informed of the progress that has been made on behalf of the poor men, whose lives his Majesty hopes may be saved.

Please report to me fully by telegraph.

HOME SECRETARY.

Mr. Johnstone, H. M. Inspector of Factories, forwarded a reply.

THE QUEEN AND MR. MORGAN.

Visit to his palace of Art.

HER MAJESTY'S PRAISE.

London, March 8.

Her Majesty the Queen, accompanied by the Dowager Empress of Russia, spent an engrossing two hours on Saturday afternoon at 13, Prince's-gate South Kensington—the inconspicuous, plain-fronted "town house" which Mr. Pierpont Morgan has filled practically from floor to ceiling with such a collection of art treasures, miniatures, and curios as is admitted by connoiseures, and curios as is admitted by connoisseurs to be of a value practically beyond estimate. When shortly before four o'clock the Royal visitors drove up in a closed carriage Mr. Morgan was waiting to conduct them from room to room of this wonderful mansion, which is guarded night and day by a staff of custodians.

In the magnificent hall where the Queen was received by the millionaire she paused with an expression of open admiration. "Wonderful," was her exclamation as she glanced around at the beautifully-poised statuettes and mail-clad figures which portray the rarest art of the sculptor and armourer. Then, after smiling an expression of dismay at the limited time which was at her disposal for the exploration of this fairy palace, the Queen and her Royal sister followed the millionaire into the lofty chamber.

It was softly illuminated by concealed electric lamps, and upon its walls hung masterpieces of art from the brushes of the most celebrated painters the world has known. Each picture in this gallery possesses a history of its own—The history of worldwide search by experts whom Mr. Morgan has employed and each represents the expenditure of many thousands of pounds.

As the two Queens passed from one picture to another each work of art was flooded with a soft, natural radiance apparently by an invisible hand. Her Majesty commented upon the cleverness of this device, which throws every detail of the paintings into artistic relief, and she was informed that the effect is produced by the switching on of a number of tiny electric lights which are dexterously hidden from view in the wide frames of the pictures. While ascending the spacious staircase to the first floor the Queen made a brief half to inspect some quaint cases of ancient Church ornaments, which although they can be held in the palm of one's hand, have a value of close upon £30,000.

Then Mr. Morgan led her Majesty into the luxuriously-appointed rooms which contain his famous collection of miniatures, and here again the Queen stood still for a moment in wonderment. Costly inlaid cabinets, which despite their appearance of weight move noiselessly upon tiny wheels, stand around the walls. Each contains a series of shelves, upon which, lying in exquisite cases, are the miniatures, themselves glittering in jewelled frames.

What their exact value is no one can say. A million pounds is one of the sums which has been estimated at any rate one beautiful specimen has been valued at £40,000. Although her intention had been to stay but an hour, two hours had flown before her Majesty stood again in the entrance hall.

MARTYRS TO SCIENCE.

Three X-Ray Victims at London Hospital.

Three heroes in the cause of humanity are to-day working in the London Hospital. The recent case of Dr. Hall-Edwards, of Birmingham, who, as the result of his X-ray investigations, had to have his arm amputated, has drawn attention to them. The London Hospital was a pioneer in the enterprise of treating disease by the use of the X-rays. During the eleven years its radiographic department has been in operation hundreds of poor sufferers have been cured, or their cases have been alleviated.

In the department are Mr. Harnack, Mr. Wilson and Mr. Blackhall, acting under the direction of the doctors. To-day each of them is suffering as a result from X-ray dermatitis, an incurable disease. The hands of Mr. Wilson and Mr. Blackhall are coated from the nails to the knuckles with dried, cancerous ulcers, which are steadily eating away the hands and spreading up the arms. Mr. Wilson has recently lost one finger and another is threatened. Mr. Blackhall, whose arm is in a sling as a result of an operation only a few days ago, is in a worse state, if anything, than his colleague. The pain at times is excruciating.

Mr. Blackhall was asked why he did not take a holiday. "I really cannot," was his reply. "I have cases of poor sufferers from lupus, rodent ulcers, ringworm and cancerous cases, and am booked up to January next."

Such is the spirit which animates these workers for humanity. Facing and fighting death, they are patiently plodding alike in the interests of science and public good.

FAMINE IN THE UNITED PROVINCES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, MARCH 26.

Owing to scarcity in the Kumaon hills, Government has issued a notification recommending pilgrims to Hedarnath and Badrinath in the Gahrwal district to defer their visit to a more favourable year.

THE UNITED PROVINCES LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, MARCH 26.

The United Provinces Legislative Council meets on the 31st instant, when the Select Committee's report on the Water Works Amendment Bill will be presented and the Financial Statement for 1908-09 introduced. The Statement will be discussed on the 7th April.

HOME REMITTANCES.

The Treasury Calcutta, 14th Mar. 1908.

The Weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury:—

Amount to be remitted during 1907-8	£ 18,100,000
Remitted from 1st April 1907 to 14th Mar. 1908 By Council Bills	£ 15,264,152
By Gold	Nil
Balance to be remitted from 15th Mar. 1908 to 31st March 1908	£ 2,835,848

KING ALFONSO.

Visit to the City of Bombs.

BARCELONA'S THREATS.

London, March 9.

This evening King Alfonso, according to present arrangements, leaves Madrid for Barcelona, where he will arrive to-morrow morning. His Majesty has been publicly threatened by posters announcing an outrage on the occasion of his visit.

When he was last in Barcelona in April, 1904, a bomb exploded in the street a few minutes after the King had passed. Eleven men were arrested for hooting his Majesty, and two days later an attempt was made to assassinate Senor Maura, the Premier, who accompanies the King on the present visit.

Barcelona, March 8.

It is always "manana" in Spain, therefore you will not be surprised if Barcelona to-day gives no sign of the visit of the King. He comes on Tuesday morning, and there is always to-morrow to make ready. In truth, Barcelona needs no preparation even for the monarch. She is the rich, beautiful dame of Spanish cities and requires no adventitious aid to the charm of her broad, treegirt avenues, and her stately buildings. But she will don her gayest attire, and the sunlit streets will be flooded with rainbow colours and impulsive warmhearted citizens.

For twenty years Barcelona has striven against a fate, which her industry, enterprise and wealth have not merited, and despite her record and many rumours she is anxious to prove her loyalty. The King's visit is the fulfilment of a long-standing promise. He is not the man to be deterred by mutterings of discontent. The citizens realise that his presence will have a good effect, and are etermined he shall not be disappointed.

Of course, every precaution will be taken and nothing left to chance or misadventure. The streets will be well guarded, but the services of a body-guard of Royalist students are not necessary, and the picturesque offer has been politely declined. Caution is carried so far as to forbid any official programme; yet the King's engagements for the three days are no secret.

His Majesty will be received by the Civil Governor and local authorities, and will drive through the streets to the residence of the Captain-General. The Austrian squadron, which has sailed from Malta, will be anchored in the magnificent harbour, and will receive the King. This is the central feature of the festivities, and will be worthy of the maritime pre-eminence of the city and the ancient glory of Spain. The King will also visit Atarazanas, built as a fortress in the thirteenth century and now a barrack. There will be a gala performance at the theatre and other entertainments to give the people ample opportunity of manifesting their enthusiasm. The visit has, therefore, a personal as well as an international aspect.

Barcelona awaits the coming of the King with pleasurable anticipation and without misgiving, for the political parties have hastened to express through their leaders their hearty co-operation with the authorities. Even Inspector Arrow is content, for he has got his first instalment of twenty-five agents for his secret police service, but they will not be needed—so everybody hopes and believes.

A REIGN OF TERROR.

MADRID, Sunday, March 8.

"If Alfonso comes he shall have bombs." So run the placards, which have been posted on the walls in Barcelona by unknown hands. It is no exaggeration to say that a reign of terror prevails in that city to day. The events that have led up to that condition began with the anarchists' reprisals by bomb-throwing for the alleged ill-treatment of many of their comrades in the Montjuich Prison.

After this a new Separatist Party animated by remote visions of Catalonia's independence from the rest of the kingdom, came into existence. Its growth has been alarming. There was a violent struggle between Republicans and Separatists, or Catalonists and the struggle has resulted in the sending of more than forty Catalonist members to the senate and Chamber in Madrid. The strife between the two parties in Barcelona still continues with great violence, peaceful citizens being generally the victims. All the killed and wounded in this year's five outrages have been innocent persons.

Measures of repression have been entirely without effect. The police and garrison have been reinforced, numerous arrests and disciplinary police visits have taken place without improving matters. In Barcelona the Madrid Government is on the one hand fiercely condemned for not assuring the public security and on the other is the object of the most violent hate. In these circumstances the announcement of the King's visit has been received with real resentment throughout Spain. His Majesty goes ostensibly to welcome the Austrian Navy, but this could easily have been done at some other port.

No one can foretell the end of this adventure, which is causing much anxiety to the King's near relatives and friends. The national feelings is all against it.

The King and Queen were entertained last night to a great dinner at the British Embassy. No such festivity has taken place since his Majesty's accession. Twenty-five persons were present, and the table was sumptuously adorned with flowers and silver ornaments.

To the right of the King was seated Lady de Bunsen and on the Queen's right was Sir Maurice de Bunsen, the Ambassador. After dinner the Sovereigns and other guests passed into the great hall where coffee and tea were served by attendants in liveries of blue and silver. During the banquet a Spanish "estudiantina" carnival festivity took place their Majesties being much delighted with the ceremony.

Madrid, March 9.

King Alfonso left for Barcelona at six o'clock this evening, being enthusiastically cheered by large crowds in the streets on his way to the station.

At the station the diplomatic, military, political and official coteries were all represented, the members of the Royal Family also being present, with the exception of Queen Victoria Enginie and the baby Prince, who remained at the Palace.

Before departing, the King affectionately embraced his mother and sister. The Prime Minister and Minister of Marine travelled with his Majesty.

Barcelona, March 9.

Politicians of every shade are anxious that the King shall be received with demonstrations of sympathy. The leader of the Liberals voices popular opinion when he declares that the presence of the young sovereign will tend to soothe the ruffled spirit of the people and create a better feeling.

The reign of terrorism adds Count Romanones, will be abolished by the attitude of King Alfonso who comes expressly to show that he is not unmindful of the interests of Catalonia and desires the peace and prosperity of the country. Further evidence of his wish to conciliate opinion is found in his promise of an amnesty for political offenders, among whom are some journalists.

A meeting of Republicans was yesterday dispersed by the police. The decoration of the streets is proceeding, conspicuous among the bunting being several Catalonian flags, which may be taken to denote the Separatist incident.

Elaborate precautions have been taken for the King's safety. One thousand police agents have arrived from Madrid, and the city swarms with soldiers, gendarmes, and detectives.

The Austrian naval squadron entered the port this morning, and was received with the customary salutes. The Captain-General of the town paid a visit of courtesy to the ships this afternoon.

King Alfonso arrives at nine o'clock to-morrow morning and leaves on Wednesday night.

MR. SLACKE made over yesterday to Mr. Greer his work on the Bengal Board of Revenue, prior to proceeding on eight months' leave.

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad-Prantej Railway for the week ending 1st February, 1908, amounted to Rs. 5,937, being a decrease on the corresponding week of the previous year of Rs 570. The total earnings from 1st January to 1st February, 1908, were Rs. 26,946, being an increase on the corresponding period of the previous year of Rs. 4,334.

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad-Dholka Railway for the week ending 1st February, 1908, amounted to Rs. 2,699, being an increase on the corresponding week of the previous year of Rs. 412. The total earnings from 1st January to 1st February, 1908, were Rs. 12,792, being an increase on the corresponding period of the previous year of Rs. 3,289.

HYDERABAD NEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, DECCAN, MARCH 23.

THE FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

The long-expected sanction of the Government of India to the appointment of Mr. Hyderi has been received, and the contemplated changes in the Finance personnel will therefore be immediately brought into effect. Mr. Hyderi will be the Secretary to H. H. Nizam's Government in the Financial Department, and Mr. Nandlal Sil will officiate for him as Accountant-General. It is said that Mr. Casson Walker is going home on six months' leave next month, when Mr. Hyderi will be in sole charge of the Financial portfolio, than whom, admittedly, no better selection could be made.

NAWAB FARIDOON JUNG, BAHADUR.

Nawab Faridoon Jung, Bahadur, having taken leave for six weeks, Mr. Aziz Mirza, Secretary to H. H. Nizam's Government, in the Judicial Department, has taken over charge of the Private Secretary's office in addition to his own duties. The Nawab went out about the end of the last week on a shikar trip to the jungles in the Warrangal District accompanied by General and Mrs. Rimington, Major Welman, and Miss Barbar. From reports received, he was lucky in bagging a big tiger the day after his arrival at the camp, which is about sixteen miles from Yellandu. The tiger is said to be a fine big one, measuring more than nine feet.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

The friends of Mr. Fazil Muruj will be glad to hear that His Highness has been pleased to sanction the payment to him of the full salary of the office he holds. He has proved, within the short time he has been in office, what an energetic and willing Secretary can do towards the improvement and general working of the Department, the reorganization of which has been recently sanctioned by the Government.

CITY CIVIL COURT.

Mr. Hasham Moizudeen, B.A., LL.B., has been appointed to the 4th Judgeship the City Civil Court, which has been newly created with the sanction of His Highness. Mr. Hasham is a graduate of Law of the Bombay University, and for some years practiced as a Pleader in the local Courts and at Secunderabad. The principle observed in this appointment and the deviation from the former practice of putting square men in round holes are very much appreciated as indicative of a change in former methods, and the Judicial Secretary, who is responsible for this change, should be warmly congratulated.

AN EVENING PARTY.

Mr. and Mrs. Casson Walker gave an evening party to their friends on Saturday last. It was a periodical function, to which the leading officials and a few of their friends were invited. Tennis, Bridge, and other amusements were provided for the guests and a big shamiana for refreshments occupied a portion of the well-appointed grounds. The evening was cool and enjoyable in spite of the sultry weather, but the most attractive feature was as usual the cordial reception which the hosts extended to every one of their guests. The Zenana ladies of Hyderabad owe a very great deal to the geniality of Mrs. Walker, and her temporary absence from the station, which is shortly to happen, will be keenly felt.

AHMEDABAD NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDABAD, MARCH 25.

At last we have a change in weather conditions. The cold weather which has extended a somewhat longer period than usual is now waning away and the hot weather has set in. The thermometer now stands at 100 degrees.

With the advent of the hot season it was expected that plague would disappear, but it is increasing and spreading all over the city. From 7 to 10 deaths are occurring every day from plague. Efforts made to familiarise people with the efficacy of inoculation seem to have lost hold upon us, as people do not go to Civil Hospital for inoculation in any number. As regards the destruction of rats the Municipality have supplied traps to the people of several "poles," but the sanitary state of the town is far from satisfactory.

Harvesting in several villages is nearly finished but there is only a very poor yield this year.

Our Joint Judge and Additional Sessions Judge Mr. S. Pudamji was feted a great deal before his departure from here on long leave. On the 11th instant an evening party was given in his honour by the members of the Bar at the Guzrat Club which was splendidly decorated and illuminated for the occasion. Mr. A. K. Setna, Barrister, in a neat little speech eulogized the many qualities which had made Mr. Pudamji so popular not only as a Judge but as a friend. Mr. Pudamji in a few touching words thanked the members of the Bar for their co-operation in making his career as a Judge successful. On the 14th the Parsi Club gave a dinner when the Hon'ble Mr. Nowroji Pestonji Vakil, C. I. E., presided and he proposed the toast of the evening in a short but impressive speech which was responded to by those present with hearty cheers. In his reply Mr. Pudamji ascribed to the citizens of Ahmedabad greater readiness to appreciate insignificent qualifications than the circumstances of the case warranted. On the 19th a most successful and interesting grand evening party was given at Kankaria Talao by the leading shethias of this city. The whole of the garden and the tank were brilliantly illuminated and the island and the buildings were magnificently decorated with flags, bunting, etc. No doubt it was a sight worth seeing. Rev. R. Ward assisted by Mr. N. G. Tydd exhibited most interesting cinemotograph scenes. There were also fireworks. A very large attendance of European and Native ladies and gentlemen assembled, which speaks very highly of the esteem in which Mr. Pudamji is held by the people of all communities. Mr. Pudamji left on Monday last when there was a large number of friends present to give him a send-off.

The nomination of Khan Bahadur Nowrojee Pestonjee Vakil, C.I.E., to the Legislative Council of Bombay is hailed with delight by all classes of people. Mr. Nowrojee was honoured with the title of "Khan Bahadur" in 1888 and the "C.I.E." was awarded him in 1897. He is a man of vast experience and high culture and we have much faith in him.

Mr. R. Boyd, Assistant Superintendent of Police, being appointed D. S. P. at Khandesh, left last night to join his new appointment.

Mr. Ardesher D. Wadia and Mr. Peerozshaw S. Mehta, the well-known Engineers here, left this last week on a business tour round the world. They intend to visit personally several firms in England, the Continent, America and Japan and on their return propose to introduce the latest improvements in their workshops here. Prior to their departure they were entertained at dinners by their friends at the Club.

RAILWAY RETUNRS.

PALANPUR-DEESA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 7th March on 17·28 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts	Other Earnings (Estimated)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week	600	300	....	900
Or per mile of Railway	35	17	....	52
For previous 9 weeks of half-year.	4,165	3,656	13	7,814
Total for 10 weeks..	4,765	3,936	13	8,714
Comparison				
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	356	192	2	550
Per mile of Ry. do.	21	11	....	32
Total to corresponding date do.	3,072	4,127	39	7,238

Increase for the week .... Rs. 350
Do. to date........ „ 1,456

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 7th March on 1,768·25 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipt.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings estimated.	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week	1,90,000	2,75,000	7,000	4,72,000
Or per mile of Railway	107	156	4	267
For previous 9 weeks of half-year	13,93,336	28,42,365	57,719	42,93,420
Total for 10 weeks.....	15,83,336	31,17,365	64,719	47,65,420
Comparison.				
Total for corresponding Week of previous year	1,97,851	4,19,902	4,852	6,22,605
Per mile of Ry. do. ..	112	237	3	352
Total to correspg date do.	17,85,515	36,81,371	53,090	55,19,976

Decrease for the week .. Rs. 1,50,605
Do. to date........ „ 7,54,556

THE INDIAN COAL TRADE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I read with delight the article from "Capital" on the above subject, and beg every Bombay Buyer to give his most earnest attention to the writer's arguments. Some thoughtful person has distributed broadcast in pamphlet form true copies so that all may study at their leisure. In saying we should give our attention to the arguments I am wrong, for, when looked into, they seem a bit thin; but what should engage our earnest attention is the kindly thought which the whole thing breathes out, the evidently disinterested fear lest the stupid Bombay Buyer should again fall a helpless victim to the wiles of the wicked Calcutta Coal man.

Before the Calcutta Coal man was born the Bombay Buyer was getting his Coal from the Old Country, till one fine day the Calcutta Coal man having grown up and acquired his wickedness and coal together, captured the Bombay Buyer and has done what he liked with him ever since, and grown rich on it. (The Bombay Buyer has grown rich, too, but that is another story.) But at last a champion has been found to stick up for us, and if we will only follow him he can show us the way to bring the wicked Calcutta Coal man to his knees. Some unworthy and unprincipled people have been heard to say that perhaps this champion wants to start a big "Bear" movement in Coal shares; and others, that he is an enormous buyer of coal for the next two years as his existing contracts are now about to expire, and can't get any one to sell to him on his own terms, and shows his annoyance by writing nasty things to the papers. Perhaps I ought not to have let this out but you see, Mr. Editor, I am only a stupid

BOMBAY BUYER.

COAL AND COAL CO'S. "NOTES OF WARNING"

The "Indian Daily News," publishes the following:—

Sir,—Since the expansion of the Coal Trade your contemporary has shown the most relentless hostility to the industry and indirectly to that large and influential body interested in it.

Many of your readers will probably remember his attacks in the latter portion of 1906 when money was at its tightest and his weekly "Notes of Warning" to investors, and whether he was successful in helping to depreciate the Share Market, he did his best to do so. That the views he then expressed and his "Notes of Warning" were wholly without justification the past has shewn and investors and speculators who sold their holdings unber his advice have had reason for repentance.

*HIS ARTICLE OF 19TH INSTANT.

His last production which appeared in his paper of the 19th instant is in every respect as incorrect and misleading as most of his previous ones—it would indeed be difficult to find any portion of his statistics of his article that is not either wholly incorrect or grossly exaggerated and in every respect misleading. It is whispered that the portion of it which does not refer to the Share Market, was written by a member of a firm who are Agents for one of the leading Steamer Companies and who probably under imperative instructions from their Home Board of Directors have been unsucessfully endeavouring to enter into their customary forward contract.

A large body of consumers who believe that nothing can prevent a steady rise in the price of coal until a price is reached at which foreign coal can be imported and used are scarcely likely to discontinue their efforts to purchase their requirements in order to enable this gentleman to do so.

Your contemporary was warned in the latter part of 1906 to discontinue his misleading articles and to which warning he then gave heed. It now remains for those who are interested in Coal and Coal Companies, comprising nearly every European of any standing in Calcutta, to do what they consider best to protect their interests. It is only necessary to point out that your contemporary is largely dependant on them for subscriptions and advertisements and to remind them of one of the sayings of our friend "Max."—Yours, etc.,

AN EYE FOR AN EYE.

Calcutta, March 23.

Consumption. Can be Cured

Derk P. Yonkerman, Specialist; whose discovery of a Cure for Consumption has startled the World.

Marvellous as it may seem after the centuries of failure, a cure for consumption has at last been found. After twenty years of almost ceaseless research and experiment in his laboratory, the now renowned specialist, Derk P. Yonkerman, has discovered a specific which has cured the deadly Consumption even in its far advanced stages. In many cases, though all other remedies tried had failed and changes of climate were unable to check the progress of the disease, this wonderful specific has conclusively proved its power to cure.

Whatever your position in life may be, if you are in consumption, or suffer from asthma, bronchitis, catarrh, or any throat or lung trouble, this cure is within your reach, for it is a home treatment and need not interfere in any way with your daily occupation. Prove for yourself its healing power

ABSOLUTELY FREE.

Simply send your name and address to the Derk P. Yonkerman Co., Ltd., Dept. 330, 6, Bouverie Street, London, E.C., and they will post to you a free trial treatment of this remarkable remedy.

Don't hesitate or delay if you have any of the symptoms of consumption. If you have chronic catarrh, bronchitis, asthma, pains in your chest, a cold on your lungs, or any throat or lung trouble, write to-day for the free trial treatment and full instructions, and cure yourself before it is too late.

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BOMBAY NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.

A meeting of the members of the Bombay Natural History Society took place at the Society's Rooms yesterday, Mr. J. Sanders Slater presiding.

The election of the following 40 new members since the last meeting was duly announced:—Mr. G. S Hardy, I. C. S, (Belgaum); Mr. G. F. Pollard, F. Z. S. (Bombay), Capt. G. S. Guyon, (Trimulgherry, Deccan); Mr. H. J. Hitchcock, (Malapuram, Malabar District); Mr. E. H. Bull (Hoogrijan. P.O.); Capt W. G. Thompson, R. B. A. (Trimulgherry, Deccan); Mr. J. A. Pope, I. C. S. (Satara); Mr. J. G. E. Metcalfe (Bombay); Capt. J. M. Stewart, I. A. (Bombay); Mr. John Lees, (Sunna, Itakhola P. O. Sylhet); Mr. L. V. M. Robertson, I. C. S. (Broach); Mr. G. F. D. Tennant (Bombay); Mr. Shankar Purshotam Agharkar (Bombay); Mr. F. Noyce, I. C.S. (Madnapalle, Cuddapah District); Mr. J. B. Gordon Ralph (Saidpur, E.B.S.R.); Mr. Alfred-Vipan (Bezwada, Kistna District); Dr. L. H. I Bell (Hubli); Mr. Charles Morgan (Mangalore); Mr. St. J. M. Skinner, I.M.S. (Nowgong, Bundelkhund); Mr. C. G. Trevor, I.F. S. (Kulu, Punjab); Mr. F. M. Howlett, M. A., F. E. S. (Pusa, Bengal); Mr. C. W. Mason (Pusa, Bengal); the President, Settlement Reading Club (Port Blair, Andamans); Lt.-Col. J. L. Pearse (Fyzabad); Capt. G. King, I M.S, (Puri B. N. Ry.); Mr. C. C. Brownlow (Dehra Ismail Khan); Capt. H. E. Moule (Myitkyina, U. Burma); Mr. T. F. Main (Poona); Mr. E. J. Woodhouse (Poona); Mr. W. F. Rutherford, (Bombay); Mr. Thos. H. Cameron (Quilon, Travancore); Mr. W. M. Thomson, I.M.S. (Port Blair, Andamans); Capt, H. Dening (Maymyo, Burma); Mr. A M. Macnab (Maymyo, Burma); Rev. John Godber (Calcutta); Lt.-Col. J. S, Green, R. A. M. C. Hyderabad, Sind; Mr. T. B. Robertson, Jacobabad; Capt. G. Kendall Channer, Bombay; Mr. E.G. Johnston, Mandalay, Burma and Mr. C. W. Watney (Saugor C. P.).

The Honorary Secretary acknowledged the receipt of the following:—

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE MUSEUM.

Contribution	Locality	Contributor
1 Kenng Monkey Semnopithecus hypoleucus	S Canara	Mr R Foulkes
1 Water Shrew	Chumbi Tibet	Lt F M Falley
Badger meles canescens	Gyantse, Tibet	Lt F M Ballem
1 Chitals' Head Cervus axis	Hongal, Belgaum	Mr W A Wallinger
Skin and head of Black back Antilope cervicapra	Dathtar, Kathiawar	Mr C E Durnford
13 Mammal Skins	Hoshangabad Dist C P	Mr A A Dunbar Bruder
8 Small Mammals	Quetta	Quetta Museum
6 Small Mammals	Kashmir	Col A E Ward
1 Central Asian Blackbird Merula maxima	Saher, Jullunder Dist. Punjab	L C Glascock
1 Sultan Bird Melanochlora sultania	Loilen, S Shan States	Mr S E H Jenkins
1 Fairy Blue Bird Irena puella	Loilen, S Shan States	Mr S E H Jenkins
1 Indian Courser Cursorius coromandelicus	Kirkee	Mr H Symons
Head and neck of Bearded Vulture Gypaetus barbatus	Naggar Kullu Punjab	Genl W Osborn
1 Swan	Jacobabad	Mr R L McCulloch
A collection of Snakes	Burma and Assam	Major F Wall
1 Snake Echis carinata	Andheri	Mr W F Rutherford
1 Snake Naia nigricollis	Aden Hinterland	Capt H R Watson
1 Snake Zamenis Fasciatus	Bombay	Mr Sunderrao Dinanath Navalkar
1 Snake Zamenis Ventrimaculatus	Hyderabad, Sind	Capt H Harding, I M S
6 Snakes various	Poona	Prof Gammie
2 Snakes Polyodontophis sagittarius	Dinajpore, Assam	Col Peters
1 Lizard Hemidactylus gleadowii with trifid tail	Chingleput, Madras	Mr G A D Stuart
1 Snake Tropidonotus piscator	Dharwar	Mr C Hudson I C S
1 Snake Dipsas trigonata	Dharwar	Mr H M Dwane
1 Chameleon alive C Calcarane	Mokala	Mr C Gilbert
A number of Blood-sucking flies	Kanara	Mr T R D Bell IFS
A Collection of Butterflies	Khasia Hills	Mrs Jackson
1 Mygale Spider	Gersoppa Falls Kanarese Ghauts	Mr L S Osmaston
A Collection of 5 Fishes, 6 Snakes, 5 Centipedes, 2 Mantis 1 Mole cricket and 1 Crustecean	Persian Gulf	Officers of H M S, A Redbreast
A number of insects	Madhupur, Bengal	Mr J A Betham
6 Freshwater sponges	Calcutta District	Mr Nelson Annandale
A collection of 32 Sea Fishes	Sheckh Swab Persian Gulf	Mr F W Townsend
10 Echinoderms	Muscat, Persian Gulf	do
A Collection of Marine Fishes and invertibrates	Laccadive Islands	Lieut Willock
A collection of 19 shells	Mandalay and Burma	Mr H H Marshall
B Geological Specimens	Chitral	Mr R Hill
Enlarged photo of Ovis poli	Chitral	Col G Sulivan
A collection of dried plants	Malabar	Mr C E C Fisher
A collection of dried plants	Poona	Prof Gammie

Minor Contributions from the following gentlemen:—Mr. A. P Mathus, Mr. R. T. Rodgers, Mr. R. S. Pearson, Capt. Light, Mr. T. R. D. Bell, Capt. R. A. Yule, and Mr. J. Adam.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE LIBRARY.

Journal of the Marine Biological Association of the United Kingdom, Vol. VIII, No. 1.

Journal of Hygiene, Vol VII., Nos. 3 and 4 by Major G. Lamb, I.M.S.

Records of the Geological Survey of India, Vol. XXXVI, Parts 1 and 2 in exchange.

Journal and Proceedings of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, Vol. III, Nos. 7 and 8, Vol. LXXIII., Part 1 (new series) Vol. II., in exchange.

Index to the Society's Journal and Proceedings, Vol. II. 1906, Journal and of the Society of Arts from the "Big Game in India" by Reginald Gilbert author.

Bulletin of U. S. National Museum, No. 60 and Reports on Museum for 1907 from Smithsonian Institute.

Spolia Zeylanica, Vol. V., Part XVII., from Colombo Museum.

Bird Notes and News, Vol. II., Nos. 6 and 7 from Society for Protection of Birds.

Agricultural Magazine, Vol, V., No. 12, Vol. VI. Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4, by Major G. S. Rodon.

Plagues and pleasures of Life in Bengal by Lt.-Col. D. D. Cunningham, from W. S. Millard.

Canadian Entomologist, Vol. XXXIX, Nos. 11, and 12 Vol. XL Nos. 1 and 2 from Entomological Society of Ontario.

Fauna of British India, Vol. IV., Part 1 (Rhynchota) by T. J. Bennett.

Fauna of British India, Vol. IV., Part 1. (Rhynchota) by the Government of Bombay.

Indian Tea Association (The Bark eating Borers of Tea, Serious Caterpillar Pests by C. B. Antram) from the author.

Description of a new species of "Apanteles" from Ceylon, by E. Ernest Green,

Annals of the Botanic Gardens, ("Peradeniya,) Vol. IV, Part II., in exchange.

Circulars and Agricultural Journal of the Royal Botanic Gardens, Vol. IV., No. 8 in exchange.

Indian Forests, Vol. XXXIII., Nos. 11, 12 and 1. Vol. XXXIV., No. 1.

Flora of the Presidency of Bombay by Theodore Cooke, C.I.E., from the author.

Records of the Botanical Survey of India Vol. III., Part IV., from the Government of India.

Agricultural Journal of India, Vol. II., Part IV. from Agricultural Research Institute, Pusa.

A Critical Review of the Genus "Eucaliptus". Forest Flora of New South Wales, Vol. III., Parts 8 and 9 from Botanical Gardens, Sydney.

Annual Reports of the Department of Agriculture, Bombay, (1906 07) 9 Parts. From Department of Agriculture.

ACCOUNTS FOR 1907.

The Honorary Treasurer, Mr. L. H. Savile, presented the statement of accounts for the year 1907, which he observed showed a fairly satisfactory result. The subscriptions for the year were Rs. 13,301 showing an increase of some Rs. 800 as compared with 1906, but the entrance fees were Rs. 640 less, as only 144 new members had been elected in the year against 208 in 1906. The amount received for subscriptions just covered the cost of publishing the Journal, postage and general charges. It was to be hoped that a large number of new members would join the Society this year and so enable them to continue the heavy expense of producing the Journal in its present form.

The accounts were accepted subject to the usual audit.

PROPOSED ALTERATION OF RULES.

Certain alterations to the Rules proposed by the Committee were read and will be brought forward for final discussion at the next meeting.

ELECTION OF THE COMMITTEE.

The following gentlemen were elected as Office bearers for the present year:—

President:—H. E. Sir George Sydenham Clarke, G. C. I. E., Vice-Presidents:—Revd. F. Dreckmann, S. J.; Mr. J. D. Inverarity, B. A., LL B., and the Hon. Mr. Justice Macleod; Managing Committee:—Vet.-Major G. H. Evans, Mr. E. C. Stuart Baker, F. Z. S., Professor G. A. Gammie, Mr. E. Ernest Green, F. E. S., Lt.-Col. K. R. Kirtikar, I. M. S. (Rtd.), Major F. Wall, I. M. S., C. M. Z. S., Mr. G. M. Ryan, I. F. S., Col. W. B. Bannerman, I. M. S., Mr. E. Comber, F. Z. S., Lt.-Col. C. G. Nurse, F. E. S., Mr. T. R. D. Bell, I. F. S., Mr. C. L. Burns, Major A. Newnham, F. Z. S., Mr. J. M. McNeill, I. C. S., Mr. John Wallace, C. E., Capt. W. G. Liston, I. M. S., Major G. Lamb, I. M. S., Revd. E. Blatter, S. J., and Mr. H. Bulkley,; Honorary Treasurer:—Mr. L. H. Savile (ex-officio); Honorary Secretary:—W. S. Millard (ex-officio) and Honorary Librarian:—Mr. B. D. Richards (ex-officio).

PAPERS READ.

The following papers were then read and discussed:—(1) Do wild animals ever die a natural death? By W. G. Betham, I. F. S. (2) Showers of Worms, by Dr. A. Powell. (3) Botanical Notes (with specimens and illustrations) by Lt-Col. K. R. Kirtikar, I. M. S. (Rtd). (a) On some of the species of the genus 'Sterculia' found in and near Bombay. (b) On the inflorescence of an Aroid named Sauromatum guttatum. (4) Keenness of sight in birds and animals, by C. H. Donald. (5) Caterpillars as Ants' pets, by Revd. E. Blatter, S. J. (6) Note on the Bearded Vulture or "Lammergeyer" by Lt-Genl W. Osborn.

All of the above will appear in full in the Society's Journal.

EXHIBIT.

Mr. Dharamdas Tribhowandas exhibited several beautiful orchids in flower which had been grown in Bombay.

EUROPEAN GENERAL HOSPITAL.

Endowment Funds.

A General meeting of the subscribers to the European General Hospital Fund was held in the Port Trust Offices, last evening, Sir Walter Hughes, Chairman of the Committee, presiding.

Mr. L. H. Savil, the Honorary Secretary and Treasurer read the following report of the Committee and submitted the statement of accounts for the year ending 31st December 1907:—

The Committee in their report said:

The endowment fund, No. 1 in derives its income from the interest of a sum of money amounting to Rs. 1,11,500 which was to a large extent collected from the European community of Bombay between the years 1875-80 and also from annual grants made by the G. I. P. Railway, the B. B. and C. I. Railway and the R. M. Railway. The fund is administered by the Committee in accordance with a Resolution passed at the 1st General Meeting of Subscribers held in the Town Hall on June 24th 1875, which was to the following effect: That the Fund shall be devoted to the improvment of the condition of the inmates of the European General Hospital and generally to supplement hospital work for the relief and comfort of sick and poor Europeans in Bombay." During the current year Rs. 2,400 has been expended in grants towards the St George's Hospital Nursing Association and Rs. 968 towards the comfort of the inmates of St. George's Hospital. The balance in hand at the end of the year was Rs. 3,997-14-6, so that this Fund may be considered to be in a fairly flourishing condition, but it is considered there are many directions in which its usefulness might be extended with advantage to the community.

The endowment fund, No. 2, which was started in 1890, is devoted to the support of the Convalescent Home at Khandalla. The home was commenced in 1890 and opened in 1892 by Lord Harris. The Fund is now free of debt, as the loan raised for the completion of the Children's wing was paid off last year, but the support of the home is entirely dependent on voluntary contributions aided by a Government grant of Rs. 2,000, and as the average cost of maintaining it during the last 3 years amounted to about Rs. 6,000 in excess of receipts from patients, the Institution depends on the generosity of the Europeans in Bombay for the remaining Rs. 4,000. At the end of the year here was a balance in hand of Rs. 1,700, but the Committee find that early in the present year, urgently needed additions and repair have to be undertaken which will involve an expenditure of about Rs. 4,000, and have, in consequence, made a special appeal for an additional Rs. 3,000 in order to carry out what is required.

The home originally consisted of two blocks, one for men and the other for women, subsequently a 3rd block for children was added. It is managed through the Mother Superior of the All Saints' Community, by Miss Goldney as Lady Superintendent, and the Committee cannot speak too highly of the manner in which this lady has carried out her duties. During the past year the following patients were admitted to the home:—Men 101, women 113, children 83, St. George's Hospital Nurses 24. Of these 44 were admitted free on Subscribers' tickets (each Subscriber of Rs. 50 being entitled to two free tickets), and the Lady Superintendent reports that, with the exception of two cases, all showed a marked improvement in health as the result of their visit.

The improvements about to be undertaken by the Committee consist of new servants' quarters (as the funds at the time the children's wing was built did not permit of any addition being made), new bath rooms and the laying on of a water-supply from the G. I. P. Railway Reservoir at Lanauli, and they trust that the appeal that they have made in order to defray the expenses of these works which the Physician-in-charge of St. George's Hospital considered as urgently needed, will meet with generous support.

The report and the accounts were adopted and passed and the following resolutions were carried:—

That the Committee be empowered to use the interest derived from the Fund for the purpose of contributing to the support of the Khandalla Convalescent Home and other similar institutions for the relief and comfort of sick and poor Europeans in Bombay.

That the drafts of application for vesting order, vesting order and scheme under the Charitable Endowment Act, 1890, which have been prepared in order to carry out the objects of the European General Hospital Fund as defined at the General Meeting of Subscribers to the Fund, held on the 24th June, 1875, and further defined at the meeting, are hereby approved, and that the Honorary Secretary and the Trustees of the Fund are hereby authorised to sign on behalf of the Subscribers and the Committee of the Fund an application to Government for a vesting order in terms of the drafts now approved, and to represent the Subscribers and the Committee in all matters connected with such application, and the granting of the said vesting order, and to sign on their behalf such documents as may require signature.

That Sir Walter C. Hughes, C.I.E., and Mr. L. H. Savile, the Trustees of the said Fund, are hereby requested, when occasion may require for the purpose of making such vesting order effectual, to transfer to the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments, under the said Charitable Endowment Act, 1890, the securities held by them as such Trustees, so that such securities may be held by him, the said Treasurer of Charitable Endowments, in accordance with the terms of the said vesting order and of the scheme to be settled thereunder, and the said Trustees are hereby authorised to sign all such documents, as may be necessary, for the purpose of carrying out the said transfer.

Sir Walter Hughes speaking in reference to the resolution regarding the convalescent home said that he thought he ought to refer on this occasion to Mr. L. R. W. Forrest's connection with these funds. Both owed much to Mr. Forrest, but the Convalescent Home at Kandalla owed its existence in a very large measure to his initiative and was a monument of his residence in Bombay and was a proof of his energy and devotion to the interest of the sick which he might well be proud.

The meeting cordially endorsed these remarks.

A vote of thanks was passed to the Chairman and the proceedings terminated.

ROYAL SCOTS' FERGUSON DAVIE FOOTBALL.

Results.

1st Round.—"Band and Drums" beat "G" Company, (the holders for 2 years in succession) 2 goals to Love.

2nd Round.—"C" beat "D" Coy. 1 goal to Love. "B" Coy. beat "C" Coy. 3 goals to 1.

FINAL.

"Band and Drums" beat "B" Coy, 4 goals to 3 The "Band and Drums" meet "H" Company in the Final at Deolali on Friday evening.

During the week ending 24th March seven chests of opium were removed from warehouse in Bombay. Of these two were shipped to Cutch Mandvi and 5 were purchased by the Farmer at Sholapur. During the week 46 1/2 chests were imported from Indore and 100 from Ahmedabad.

SPORTING NEWS.

POONA BOXING TOURNAMENT.

Third Night.

Owing to the programme having been curtailed the previous night, there was a big card of no less than eighteen contests on Wednesday, but owing to a few scratchings and some fights coming to an abrupt end it was gone through before 12. A flying visit to Bombay by Mr. Stewart, who procured a new dynamo, made things alright as far as lighting went and the large number present witnessed some exceptionally good fighting. In my report of the first night I made a mistake in saying Lieut. Miller was one of the Judges, it should be Lieut. Mellor of H. M. S. Hyacinth. Should everything go on as it is doing now the Tournament should be brought to a close by the end of the week. Capt. Umfreville again referred with the tact and judgment of an old hand.

The first bout was the unfinished one between Gibbons and Kingston who had to fight over again. Gibbons again pressed and drove him back with powerful lunges which Kingston countered and at the end got home a hard cross counter. The second round was again pretty level though Kingston went down from a right on the jaw but made up with telling flushes. Kingston came up determinedly in the third and with both hands scored freely, Gibbons tiring fast and trying to get away. He was practically helpless, and Kingston piling on points secured the verdict.

Pte. Jones of the Northants secured a W. O. as Pte. Jowett (K.R.R.) had to return to his Regiment.

Pte. Hillier (E. Surreys.) vs. Pte. Wheatly (Northants). A few seconds of lively sparring till Hillier got his right home on the jaw. Wheatly was up on the ninth count but so fogged that his seconds led him to his corner.

Middle-Weights.—Private Cook (Worcester) vs. Corporal Atkinson (Lincolns). Cook has put on muscle since last year and having a long reach was too much for his opponent. He was first to lead after a long spar and three times got home heavy lefts and rights. Atkinson was practically out in the second, but Cook let him off only to send him down for 4 in the third and then to get him counted out. Atkinson shewed great pluck. Corporal Naylor (Cameronians) W. O. from Gunner Lyons (8th Batt, R. F. A.)

Heavy-Weights.—Private Tansil (Worcesters) vs. Corporal Smith (Oxfords). Smith the taller getting to work chased Tansil round but he then stood his ground and they quietened down. In the second they mixed and then came in a long spar, Smith ducking when Tansil rushed, but a hard right sent him down for 4. They opened the third with some hard hitting in which Tansil scored but Smith ducked and got away to follow with a hard right on the head. Tansil made the pace hot and the Judges were unable to decide. In the extra round Tansil went in hard, Smith being warned and then got out with a left swing on the mouth. Tansil going in again met a right swing and went down for 3 but rising continued to lead and secured the verdict.

Bantam-Weights.—Private Kay (E. Lancs.) verses Private Healy (Leicesters.) Healy was the stronger but in the mixes Kay's quickness paid and he had the better of it. He again did well in the second, Healy being cautioned for back hitting, but a right on the jaw had him guessing. Healy followed it up but they recovered. Healy got home heavily in the third but with double flushes Kay kept him off and an extra round was ordered. For about forty seconds they went at it hammer and tongs but Kay tiring quicker, Healy scored freely and won on points.

Feather-Weights.—Pte. Howard (Somerset L. I.) vs. Pte. Rounds (Manchesters). Rounds is the boxer who secured the verdict over Blake in the final at Lucknow though it was generally considered a bit of a fluke. He is a very quick hitter, his double leads being excellent with a pretty right follow. Howard fought very gamely, though an old cut near his left eye was re-opened, and with better timing might have had his man out with one of his cross counters. Never leaving his opponent alone Rounds won on points.

Pte. Durden (Northants) vs. Pt. Tucker (Worcesters). Tucker the taller had all the better of the fight though with a damaged right. The third was a good round, Durden standing up gamely but lost by a widish margin on points.

This weight was continued after the interval:—

Lce Cpl. Manning (Northants) vs. Pte. McClaverty (Lincolns). Manning had a bit the longer reach but McClaverty's quickness served him well. In the second Manning summed his man up and stopped his lefts making the round level. Both lasted well, Manning now making the pace and getting lefts home, both going low, squared up on points. The extra round ordered was a lively affair with the two swopping, but Manning had more in him and, jabbing with his left, won a good fight on points.

Pte. Blake (Middlesex) vs. Pte Goodridge (Leicesters). Blake followed his man round but Goodridge twice got his right in on the head and with conters fought an even round. After a lead or two in the second Blake whipped his right round on to the jaw and Goodridge fell like a log.

Light-Weights.—Pte, Watkins (Northants) vs. Pte. Porter (Cameronians). Porter started off by dancing round, but then Watkins rushed and, getting him on the ropes, sent him down with two rights on the mark. Pte. Strickland (14th Hussars) and Pte. Doan (Northants) W. O.

Middle-Weights.—Pte. Tew (Northants) W. O.

Lce. Cpl. Atkinson (Glosters) vs. Pte. Bolesworth (Leicesters). After his success in Lucknow, the former is looked upon as champion but on this occasion the fight was slow, quite different to his usual style. Bolesworth fought gamely but Atkinson was quicker with his lefts and won on points.

Heavy Weights.—Gr. Turner (8th Batt. R.F.A.) vs Pte. Scott (Lincolns). Scott came in to make the pace but has a very poor right. Within twenty seconds Turner had him stretched out, winded.

Private Jarvis (Northants) vs. Private Smith (Lincolns). This was one of the hottest fights ever seen in Poona, neither making an attempt to guard and systematically swopping powerful left and right swings in such unison that they might have been practising for weeks. It was, in the bargain, a remarkable exhibition of stamina as, without exaggeration, they were at it hard from start to finish. Though both were done to a turn in the third round neither flinched, being content to give and take *ad lib*. The only semblance of science lay in Smith's lefts and it was this that won him the fight. As a sign of their appreciation, several sportsmen present subscribed towards a purse for the plucky loser.

FOURTH NIGHT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, March 26.

In Feather Weights Martin of the East Surreys beat Butcher of the Lincolns. Yufa of the East Surreys had a walk over. Sheffield of the Leicesters beat Stewart of the Northamptons.

In Boys Competition, Wyse, P. V. R., beat Scott, B. V. R., the latter had the illuck to loose.

In Light Weights Williams of the Somersets beat Campbell, R. F. A. Makins of the Lincolns beat Jones S. W. B. A close fight and rather surprising decision to some. Mills, R. F. A, beat Walter of the Fusiliers after a good fight. Again a surprise. Make of the Middlesex comfortably beat Kingston of the Worcesters. In Boys Competition Wilson P. V. R. knocked out Duggan, R. F. A. within one minute.

In Feather Weights, Mannings of the Northamptons and Blade of the Middlesex had a walk over.

In Light Weight Wagerstress of the Middlesex had a walk over. Hillier of the East Surreys knocked out Watkins of the Northamptons in the third round; the latter made a very game fight. Strickland, of the 14th Hussars knocked Dixon of the Worcesters out badly in one minute. Dean of the Northamptons beat Davies of the Worcesters.

Ellis of the Royal Scots knocked out Smith of the Oxfords early in the second round. Cook of the Worcesters beat Naylor of the Cameronians on points.

DURHAM L. I. BOXING TOURNAMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, March 26.

In the Durham Light Infantry Boxing Tournament last night, the first rounds of the contests open to the Regimental championship and the Northern Army were decided. Seventeen contests were fought and the fighting was of a very good standard throughout. The semi-finals will be fought to-night and the finals to-morrow. General Si Locke Elliott presided.

CONTEMPORARY OPINION.

ACCOMMODATION FOR BENGAL OFFICIALS.

The "Indian Daily News":—It would serve a most useful purpose if some one of the non-official members of the Bengal Legislative Council would interpellate Government, with a view to ascertain the extent of the obligation Government has undertaken in the matter of providing house accommodation for officials, the police, etc. The Bengal Financial Statement throws hardly any light on the subject. There is a sum of Rs. 50,000 under "18 General Administration" in House Allowance of officers in [illegible], in the Budget Estimate of 1907-08; but this entry has disappeared in the Financial Statement presented on Saturday, and we have a note instead—'provided for under other heads." Last year's budget contained a provision of Rs. [illegible]000 for House Allowance and Local Allowance of Personal Assistant to Inspector-General and Deputy Inspector-General of Police and of other officers of Criminal Investigation Department," which Mr. J. R. Bertram, then on the Bengal Legislative Council, characterised as "a lot of money and wants some explanation." Mr. R. W. Carlyle did the explaining, and what he said was that the Criminal Investigation Department was steadily increasing in importance, and that its officers should be "compensated handsomely for the extra expense involved by their appointment to the Department and also for the more important nature of the work." The principle apparently is that the more allowance you give to the officers of a department the more important their work becomes. The Bengal Government set to work in right earnest, making the work of the Police important. This has been done by the grant of local and house rent allowances to officers stationed in Howrah or Calcutta. Rs. 2 lakhs were spent on improvements to Police buildings in the mofussil and on quarters for officers. Conveyance and house allowance of Rs. 12,000 was also given to the Calcutta Police. Simultaneously with these new or increased allowances, the pay of the Bengal and Calcutta Police was increased under the reorganisation scheme of salaries.

THE MADRAS FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

The "Madras Mail":—the "Memorandum to accompany the Financial Statement of the Government of Madras for the year 1908-09"—from which we publish extracts on another page—is an unusually lengthy one, for it occupies 58 pages, or 19 pages more than its immediate predecessor, the causes of the variations between the estimates and the receipts under the numerous heads of account of revenue and expenditure being fully described. In the Budget Estimate for 1907'08 the receipts were estimated at Rs. 489'81 lakhs and the expenditure at Rs. 505'53 lakhs, or a deficit of Rs. 15'72 lakhs; but the Revised Estimate shows an estimated deficit of only Rs. 2 51 lakhs, leaving a closing balance of Rs. 97'76 lakhs as against Rs. 87'54 estimated in the Budget. In the Estimate for 1908-09 the receipts are placed at Rs. 561'68 lakhs and the expenditure at Rs. 551'48 lakhs, showing a surplus of Rs. 10'20 lakhs raising the Provincial balance at the close of the year to Rs. 107'96 lakhs. But the Hon'ble Mr. G. Stokes states that "the surplus of the year is, however, not wholly real, for the reason that in the revision of the Provincial Settlement the Government of India have allowed for an expenditure of Rs. 27'92 lakhs on schemes of Police reform, while the Budget Estimate contemplates an outlay of about Rs. 20 lakhs only in this respect." So that the surplus should be raised to Rs. 18'12 lakhs. After allowing for the revision of the terms of the Provincial Settlement—under which the Provincial share of the receipts from Land Revenue, excise, and Forests is raised from one-quarter to one-half—the principle heads of revenue are estimated to show an increase of Rs. 64'78 lakhs over 1907-08; Miscellaneous Receipts and receipts from Civil Departments and Buildings and Roads a very small reduction; and receipts from Irrigation an increase of about Rs. 21 lakhs. As regards the expenditure, the charges in respect of collections are placed at Rs. 153'15 as against Rs. 137'34 lakhs in the current year, the largest increases being under Excise (Rs. 6 lakhs) and Forests (8'42 lakhs); the salaries and expenses of the Civil Departments figure at Rs. 217'21 lakhs as against Rs. 197'10 lakhs, the chief increases being under Police (Rs. 6'24 lakhs), Education (Rs. 9'38 lakhs, the Medical (Rs. 3'06 lakhs); Miscellaneous Civil charges show an increase of Rs. 1 1-3 lakh; Irrigation shows an increase of Rs. 22'26 lakhs and buildings and Roads, an increase of Rs. 17'98 lakhs.

QUACKS IN INDIA.

The "Statesman":—once more the questions is raised of the legal qualification of medical practitioners in India. A medical journal prints a startling list of cases in which the quack has done grievous harm, and makes emphatic protest against the supineness of the Government and the indifference of public opinion upon this most important matter. No doubt there is truth, too, in the complaint that ignorant people are persuaded to believe that English medicines are very harmful, while those who thus persuade them are with unskilled hands administering these very medicines. But it is not that the educated public is indifferent to the evil wrought by the unchecked activities of the quack so much as that neither the lay public nor the professional practitioner can easily find a remedy. The conditions in this country make it extremely difficult to handle matters in which native prejudice is envolved, and there is not the least doubt that the vaidyas and hakims have great influence with large sections of the population. It is not a practicable proposal that an unqualified person should simply be forbidden to practice, because such a law would be set at defiance by the people whom it is desired to protect. To the suggestion that a law should be passed to the effect that no man shall offer to cure the ills of others without disclosing his qualifications, the answer is that the qualifications which satisfy large numbers of people are not those which would content the authorised dispensers of degrees. In England the people object to being imposed upon by a quack: therefore to compel disclosure of training and attainments and to penalise deceit is the obvious course. But here the quack boasts of qualifications which the schools wot not of, and those are precisely the qualifications which large numbers of people prefer. Till the people are better informed, what could be the use of laws which may have proved effective in entirely different circumstances!

CALCUTTA'S PROBLEMS.

The "Englishman:"—Calcutta has several problems that exercise the minds of its citizens. Two of the most important are the smoke problem, with which is connected the steady rise in disease of the lungs shown in the bills of mortality, and the problem of housing and rents. Calcutta treats both in the approved Calcutta fashion. It grumbles, shrugs its shoulders, sighs, and continues to endure. But Calcutta is not alone in the possession of a rent, or rack-rent, problem. New York suffers, and kicks mightily. It also builds up to the sky. Budapest suffers, and protests. According to the last European advices, the enormous rise in the price of house-rents in Budapest has driven the inhabitants (particularly the poorer classes) to the extreme verge of despair. The landlords have formed a "Trust," and the town council (which could do something to remedy the evil) is composed for the most part of men interested, either directly or indirectly, in fostering the interests of the landlords. A small flat of three rooms in anything like a respectable situation now costs at least £75 (inclusive of rates and taxes), and that probably on the fourth floor, with an extra charge for the use of lift. Poor people (workmen of all kinds) living in cellar lodgings have to pay the exorbitant rent of £20, or even £25. And the cellars in question are really uninhabitable. The working classes have resolved that on May 1, they will not pay rent, but will turn out bodily with their families and furniture into the streets and camp out in the most crowded thoroughfares of the city. The authorities will hardly be able to cope with some 200,000 organised workers if they choose to form camps in the street. The middle class is almost equally exasperated. Men earning £250 a year are obliged to pay at least £75, more often £100, in rent, rates, and taxes, and landlords dislike lodgers with families. This is very sad, but on the whole Budapest seems better off in the matter of rents than Calcutta. Here rents, rates and taxes take considerably more than £100 a year out of incomes of £250, and men would rejoice could they get small flats in respectable localities for £75 a year.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

THE MUSHROOM HAT.

So popular is the cloche or mushroom hat with the Parisienne, and so loth is she to part with it, writes a lady correspondent, that one of the notable milliners has suggested reviving the capeline, because, whilst a change, it has still the same becoming halo-like outline. This milliner suggests the shape to the Parisian as an evening hat, and forms it in satins and velvets, with wreaths of little flowers tucked in to its gathered crown, and becoming lace frills lining its brim and framing the face. The making of the revived capeline is at least in theory a very simple affair. The hat is built on a bandeau of net and wire, which should be four or five inches wide. This ring rests upon the head, and on to it the crown is gathered, and the wide-frilled brim, this latter manipulated so that the front part of the barette forms a bandeau, which means that the frill of the brim is sewn on in a line rising towards the front, and exposing so much bandeau below, which should, however, be draped over with tulle to match the hair.

THE DOUBLE SKIRT.

The double skirt has caught on emphatically with the evening frock. The coat comes (for the moment) rather in the way of the double-skirt idea, creating difficulties, and it follows that until the summer and the disappearance of the coat the double skirt will not have so much to do with the frock of day wear. Perhaps the prettiest version of the double-skirt evening frock is the tunic of transparent net or chiffon or lace, and the underskirt of lace, and the idea is acceptable in that it will be so easy just to have a chiffon top to a satin skirt one possesses already. This transparent top may, of course, be light or dark. A top of black filet net, trimmed with jet or chenille, may overhang a skirt of white satin or of black satin, and such a tunic might be worn over a black or a white slip. Then with a coloured satin slip one can have a tunic of coloured chiffon, or, indeed, coloured net or lace. I saw the other day a frock of pale yellow satin and chiffon, the satin of which had been dyed from white to yellow. A length of galloon insertion would come in beautifully for those double skirts: the upper skirt should always be weighted with some sort of embroidery so that it would hang down in graceful lines. It is not, of course, necessary that the bodice and upper skirt should be in one, although I think it is more graceful thus. I saw a nice frock the other day formed in this wise, a bodice and upper skirt of black chiffon over an underskirt of lace, of which the upper skirt was very long and arranged in points and embroidered.

THE BOMBAY SERVICES.

Major F. W. Wodehouse, Political Agent, Third Grade, on relief, to be Political Agent, Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country, and Commandant, Kolhapur Infantry Corps, vice Lieutenant-Colonel W. B. Ferris, retiring.

The Commanding Officer, for the time being, of the Santa Cruz Cantonment, to be a Magistrate of the Third Class within the limits of that Cantonment.

Mr. A. K. Donald, Second Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Bombay, is granted privilege leave for three months with effect from the 11th June.

Mr. Edward Raymond to act as Public Prosecutor for the Province of Sind and Government Pleader in the Court of the Judicial Commissioner of Sind during the absence of Mr. Tekchand Udhavdas, or pending further orders.

Major J. Jackson, I. M. S., Superintendent of the Yeravda Central Prison, has been allowed of leave for five months.

Mr. O. A. Harker to be Assistant Superintendent of Police, Satara.

Mr. D. MacDonald to be Assistant Superintendent of Police, Ahmednagar.

Mr. R. R. Boyd to act as District Superintendent of Police, West Khandesh, during the absence on leave of Risaldar S. K. Bapat, or pending further orders.

Mr. W. S. Threlfall, Assistant Collector of Salt Revenue, in charge Coast Guard Service, Bombay is granted such privilege leave as may be due to him on 1st April or the subsequent date on which he may be relieved, in combination with furlough for such period as may bring the combined period of absence up to two years.

Mr J. P D'Arcy to act as Fourth Class Assistant Collector of Salt Revenue vice Mr. W. S. Threlfall proceeding on leave, or pending further orders.

Mr. S. D. Smith, B.A., Assistant Collector of Excise, Bombay, is granted privilege leave for three months in combination with furlough for three months with effect from 1st May or the date on which he may be relieved.

During the absence on leave of Mrs. S. D. Smith, or pending further orders:—Mr. J. J. S. Lorimen to do duty as Assistant Collector of Excise, Bombay.

Mr. R. Honner to act as Third Grade Assistant Collector of Excise and to do duty as Assistant Collector of the Excise, Ahmedabad, Kaira and Panch Mahals Districts.

Mr. H. L. Fox, I. C. S., Assistant Collector, Larkana, is granted such privilege leave, as may be due to him on 16th April, or the subsequent date on which he may be relieved, in combination with special leave on urgent private affairs for such period as will bring the combined period of absence up to six months.

The Honourable Mr. F. G. Selby, M. A. (Oxon.), C. I. E., to be Director of Public Instruction, Bombay Presidency, vice Mr. E. Giles, M. A. (Oxon.), C. I. E., retiring.

Lieutenant F. G. Arnould, Second Battalion, B. B. and C. I. Railway Volunteer Rifles, is granted leave out of India for ten months from 20th March.

Lieutenant E. W. Greenshields, V.D., 2nd Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Volunteer Rifles, for eight months.

The undermentioned officer is granted an extension of leave to the 30th November.

Major John Steuart Couper, V.D., Sind Volunteer Rifle Corps.

Mr. J. R. Martin, I. C. S., to act as Collector of Sukkur vice Mr. E. L Sale, B.A. (Cantab.), I. C. S., proceeding on leave, pending further orders.

Captain A. F. Hislop to act as a member of the Board of Trustees of the Port of Karachi during the absence of Major H. W. Cobham.

The services of the Reverend G. E. Nicolls, Senior Chaplain, are placed at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab.

Bombay Volunteer Artillery.—David Gordon Cowie (Captain, R. A.) to be Captain to complete the establishment. Dated 17th February.

Poona Volunteer Rifles.—Kaikusroo Adarji Ghaswalla to be Second-Lieutenant to complete the establishment. Dated 25th November. John Moore to be Second-Lieutenant to complete the establishment. Dated 25th November.

Bombay Volunteer Artillery.—The Honourable Sir Lawrence Hugh Jenkins, K C.I.E, resigns the Honorary Colonelcy of the Corps with effect from the 13th March.

Captain E.F.G. Tucker, M R.C.P., L.R.C.P., I.M.S., to act as Presidency Surgeon, Second District, and Marine Surgeon, and Superintendent, Lunatic Asylum, Colaba, vice Major J. H. McDonald, M. B., C. M., I. M. S., proceeding on leave, pending further orders.

For a good
Complexion and clear
Skin use
Calvert's
Carbolic Toilet Soap.

Firstly it is pure, an important matter when you consider how often in the day Soap is used, and how sensitive your skin is.

Then it is antiseptic as well, (10% Crystal Carbolic) emollient and delicately perfumed.

In hot weather especially, its use is delightfully refreshing for general toilet purposes, cleansing the skin and removing the effects of perspiration.

Sold by Chemists throughout India and the East. Makers: F. C. Calvert & Co., Manchester, England.

Valuable Discovery for the Hair.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair" to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot: 33 Farringdon Road, London, England.

THE MEMORY MAN

Brain Fag, Exhaustion, Neuralgia—

The man who *never* forgets! Is it possible there can be such a man—one who remembers everything? We suppose it does not ordinarily occur to readers what a tremendous advantage a *reliable* memory gives them, how even their very abilities, friendships, and attainments could not be continued *without a good memory*! That extraordinary "memory" man, Datas, who can instantly give the date of any notable occurrence in the history of the world, says he has been accustomed for the last six years to arm himself against loss of memory, and *prevent nervous exhaustion* and mental fatigue by a methodical use of Phosferine. *Nervous exhaustion*, says Datas, is always followed by loss of memory, and the only way to speedily remedy or prevent the condition is to *renew the nerve forces* with a course of Phosferine. As Datas is paid a very large income to demonstrate his marvellous feats of memory, his striking testimony to the efficacy of the great nerve specific, is just that *practical* evidence which every reasoning worker seeks for and instantly appreciates.

How Datas defies them.

Datas, the extraordinary "memory" man, writes:—"I find Phosferine the best tonic in the world—there is nothing like it for dispelling brain-fag. As you are probably aware, my income is derived from the exercise of an absolutely perfect memory, and after several hours of committing dates and facts to memory I naturally feel mentally exhausted, but Phosferine soon puts me right. I also consider Phosferine an excellent preventive of such nervous disorders as neuralgia and sciatica. You can publish my testimonial as much as you like and as long as you like. I have used Phosferine for the past six years and am quite convinced that there is not a better nerve tonic for the brain worker anywhere."—December 17, 1907.

PHOSFERINE

The Greatest of all Tonics.

A PROVEN REMEDY FOR

Nervous Debility, Influenza, Indigestion, Sleeplessness, Neuralgia, Premature Decay, Backache, Mental Exhaustion, Lassitude, Exhaustion, Stomach Disorders, Faintness, Brain-Fag, Rheumatism, Headache, Hysteria and all disorders consequent upon a reduced state of the nervous system.

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Phosferine has been supplied by Royal Commands

To the Royal Family
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Chlorodyne
THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.
The Most Valuable Medicine ever discovered.
The best known Remedy for
COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS.
Acts like a charm in
DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY & CHOLERA.
Effectually cuts short all attacks of SPASMS. Checks and arrests those too often fatal diseases—FEVER, CROUP and AGUE.
The only palliative in NEURALGIA, GOUT, RHEUMATISM.
Chlorodyne is a liquid taken in drops, graduated according to the malady. It invariably relieves pain of whatever kind: creates a calm refreshing sleep: allays irritation of the nervous system when all other remedies fail: leaves no bad effects: and can be taken when no other medicine can be tolerated.

INSIST ON HAVING Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.
The immense success of this Remedy has given rise to many imitations.
N.B.—Every bottle of Genuine Chlorodyne bears on the stamp the name of the inventor, Dr. J. Collis Browne.

CONVINCING MEDICAL TESTIMONY WITH EACH BOTTLE.
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To use Pond's Extract is to find a reliable remedy for all cases of accident. Pond's Extract quickly heals broken flesh, burns, cuts, sprains, bruises, piles, etc. It is pleasant to use, and its remedial qualities have stood the test of 60 years. It is the one remedy to keep in the house, and is a reliable friend in all cases of sudden accident. Ask your chemist to-day for a bottle. Pond's Extract is sold in 1/1½, 2/3, and 4/6 sizes, and is the finest investment you can make. Pond's is a luxury after shaving.
OUR UNIQUE OFFER.—We have prepared a most valuable book, entitled "First Aid to the Injured," a book that should find a place in every home, for it contains information on what to do in cases of sudden accident, and to every mother, in fact to every person, it will be found of incalculable value. You should secure a copy and hang it on the wall, where every person may readily consult it. This book will be SENT POST FREE TO ALL readers of this paper who write to POND'S EXTRACT Co., (Dept.), 65, Great Russell Street, London, W.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

DAVID SASSOON REFORMATORY INSTITUTION.

The "Rast Goftar":—The David Sassoon Reformatory owes a good deal of its success to the energetic and selfless work of the Chairman of its Committees Mr. J. Sanders-Slater. Under his sympathetic care, the Institution has been able to make conspicuous progress during the last few years. The School has now secured a valuable site from the Government, and the work of the new building will be proceeded with when the initial arrangements are completed. The financial position of the Institution has never been one of the most flourishing kind. If the school is to be provided with a building of its own, the Committee will require more funds at their disposal than they can now afford to spend on the building operations. Mr. Jacob Sassoon's donation of Rs. 10,000 to the funds which was announced last year is likely to be supplemented with other substantial contributions. Though the names of the donors and the figures of the promised grant are not disclosed, the Chairman took the city into his confidence by saying that the promised aid comes this time, not from the Sassoon family as it has perhaps invariably done in the past, but from two Hindu gentlemen. The aim which the Schools has at heart must appeal itself to every citizen, and we are sure that, if a list of subscriptions is opened to the public, the Committee will be relieved of much of its wants.

THE ORIENT CLUB.

The "Gujerati":—The Orient Club was started in 1900 through the initiative of Sir Charles Ollivant and Dr. Pollen, with a view to promote social intercourse between all classes and creeds whose members were worthy of admission to the ranks of culture. The immediate object of the Club is avowedly to encourage more intimate and friendly social relations between the leaders of Indian society and Europeans. The Club has from the very outset enjoyed the patronage of successive Governors, and the 182 members now on the roll include, in addition to eight Ruling Chiefs, 42 Europeans, 51 Parsees, 42 Hindus and 39 Mahomedans. The new building, which is estimated to cost upwards of two lakhs of rupees, is intended to accommodate a larger number of members. In laying the foundation stone of what Mr. Dunn described as a structure more durable than brick and stone, His Excellency the Governor made a very appropriate and sympathetic speech.

REORGANISATION OF THE WATER DEPARTMENT.

The "Rast Goftar":—Mr. S. M. Edwardes made a very strong case last week in support of the proposals which he lately placed before the Corporation, in his capacity as acting Municipal Commissioner, for the reorganization of the Water Department. The industrial expansion of the city, which is progressing by leaps and bounds, must impose a corresponding burden on municipal administration. The duties, assigned to the Executive Engineer, are so responsible and many-sided that the Corporation cannot, without incurring the risks of reduced efficiency, leave his department to cope single-handed with the increased burden which the growing needs of the city would entail in the near future. Schemes which require prompt and urgent solution have been often hung up by delay that is caused in the department of the Executive Engineer, who has more irons in the fire than he can attend to, all together and simultaneously. The three departments which were hitherto conglomerated under the supervision of one officer are burdened with extensive responsibilities that each of them is overloaded with its respective legitimate duties. To place their supervision under the care of a single officer, and to charge him with the control of departments which require specific training and experience in their heads, is to mar the efficiency of his department in common with the others. It would be a serious mistake to subordinate uniformity to efficiency, for it has been alleged that to secure homogenious working in the different departments it is necessary that the Executive Engineer should be confirmed in the exercise of the authority which is now vested in him. Vast and costly schemes are under contemplation for the expansion of the system of the city's water supply. These schemes require the cooperation and counsels of expert engineers, specially qualified to pronounce an opinion and to guide the deliberations of the Corporation. It would be impossible to induce the right class of men to take up an auxiliary position to an officer who, by dint of his knowledge and experience, as by his position, is ill-qualified to force his own whims and ideas upon his subordinate. As Mr. Edwardes pointed out, if the system in vogue in European cities tallies with that which now obtains in Bombay, there is a dissimilarity in the constitution of our civic administration, which would warrant a change. The office of the Municipal Commissioner acting as a buffer state between the Corporation and the executive departments is peculiar to our city, and the duties of supervising, with an eye to uniformity and harmonious operations in the various administrative branches, can be safely relegated to his charge. The Corporation has acted with discretion in not allowing considerations of false economy to influence their decision, which has been recorded by an overwhelming majority in favour of Mr. Edwardes's views.

THE PUBLIC MEETING OF PARSIS.

The "Parsi":—The so-called Parsi Anjuman Meeting at the Albless Baug on Tuesday last has unanimously rejected the terms of compromise suggested by the Judges in the Parsi Panchayet case for its settlement. We regret that the attempt at compromise has proved a failure, but the result was not unanticipated. It was well known that the meeting was to be swamped by the unbending and bigoted section of the community determined to oppose the compromise without going into the merit of it. It was well known that the forces of intolerance and bigotry were to be letloose at the meeting, and the voice of reason and commonsense was to be given no hearing. For this reason the meeting was not attended by the majority of educated, enlightened and leading members of the community. The representative element was singularly conspicuous by its absence, as the result of which the meeting was a one-sided affair at which mostly non-entities played the role of leaders and fanaticism carried the day. It is not therefore worth our while to consider the decision arrived at by this so-called Anjuman Meeting.

THE NATIVE PIECE GOODS MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION.

The "Gujerati":—We are glad to see that the Chairman of the Bombay Native Piece-Goods Merchants' Association has laid before the Bombay Government the views of the Association regarding the expansion of the City of Bombay. Quite recently a good deal of strong criticism was evoked in Madras, because the Mahajan Sabha, which is the leading Association in the Madras Presidency, was not asked by the Madras Government to express their views regarding the proposed measures for the enlargement of Indian Legislative Councils and the establishment of Advisory Councils. The omission was obviously churlish and wholly unjustifiable. It appears that the Bombay Government have invited the opinions of certain bodies on the proposed schemes for the expansion of this city. We do not know why the Native Piece-Goods Merchants' Association was denied the privilege of being consulted on such a matter, though it involves questions affecting trade in general and the social and civic interests of its members. The Chairman has, however, done well to submit the views of his Association, though he recognises that they are unsolicited. We hope that at least so long as His Excellency Sir George Clarke is at the head of this presidency, no such invidious distinctions will be made in future, and that public opinion will be solicited in disregard of the narrow and partial tradition of officialism that have so far prevailed in the matter of ascertaining the opinion of the Bombay public.

LEAVE TO VICEROYS AND GOVERNORS.

The "Indu Prakash":—All of us have the fullest sympathy with Lord Lamington for having been forced by the domestic calamities to give up the reins of the Bombay Government prior to the expiry of his five years' tenure of office. And, if he had gone on leave and come back, or if he had been reappointed like Curzon we should have been glad. Let us however note no dissatisfaction whatsoever for having Sir George Clarke. But exceptional cases like those of Lord Lamington cannot reconcile us to the proposal his Lordship made that for private, as well as public purposes, Viceroys and Governors and Commanders-in-Chief should have the liberty of taking a three months' holiday during their five years' tenure. The most fatal objection is the want of continuity of responsibility and policy that would ensue thereby in the administration. And who knows, most urgent matters of importance might crop up wherein an acting man would never be able to act with that vigour and resolution which sole and continued responsibility alone can beget.

The moving pictures business is summing in Bombay just now. The Excelsior Cinematograph after an interval of several months have again pitched their tent on the green near the Skating Rink where they will delight their audiences from to-morrow night with a large variety of new films which have just arrived from Europe.

A DAY AT 'APP 'AMPSTEAD" is thoroughly enjoyed by the East End poor, as is amply proved by the immense crowds who flock there every Bank Holiday. The pure air and bracing atmosphere to be found on the breezy heights of Highgate and its neighbourhood cannot fail to benefit those who can only spend a few hours in their midst. Holidays, however, cannot be fully enjoyed by those persons who are suffering from disease. Holloway's Pills and ointment speedily remove this drawback to pleasure if a fair trial is only afforded them. As a cure for rheumatism, gout, fevers, diarrhoea, diseases of the skin, scrofula, ulcers, sores, burns, or old wounds, they are beyond competition.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, MARCH 26.

Fairly general but light rain has fallen in the Central Provinces and extreme north-west of the Deccan, while light falls occurred in Southern and Central Districts of the Peninsula. Thunderstorms and duststorms are reported from Rajputana. Skies are still moderately to heavily clouded in Madras and central parts of the country. The depression in Persia has again given rain in Teheran Ispahan and Bushire. In Burma the cloud has depressed and skies are almost clear. The humidity is equal to the average and the temperature is normal or in defect.

North-east India and Orisa.—Light to moderate cloud reported from all parts of the division. The moisture in the air is nearly equal to the average and the temperature is normal.

United Provinces, Central India and Central Provinces.—Nearly general but light rain has fallen in the Central Provinces, excluding eastern districts, the principal amongst being, Amaoti three-quarters of an inch, Seon, Khandwa, Akola, half an inch; skies are almost clear.

In the United Provinces and in the rest of the Division are heavily overcast. The air is damper than usual, especially the Central Provinces and in Central India, but the temperature is normal.

United Provinces.—Moderate to large defect elsewhere, deficiency being 22 dergees at Khandwa.

North-West India.—Ajmer reports a light fall of rain, skies clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is in excess in East Rajputana, but elsewhere equal to or below the average. The temperature is normal, except in Baluchistan parts of the Indus Valley; where risen it is in excess.

Peninsula.—Light rain has fallen locally in the Deccan, south of the Peninsula, Raichur, Chitaldroog, and Ootacamund, each recording half an inch. Skies are clear in the north-west, but moderately to heavily overcast elsewhere. The air in damper than usual most stations in the interior temperature fallen generally, now in moderate to large defect in the Deccan.

Forecast.—Thunder-showers probable in the Central Provinces and the Deccan, South of India.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following informations published in order that the vessels in the Bombay Harbour may, by comparision with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers.

The reading of the barometer at the Colaba observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32° F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a.m. (local time on the 26th March 1908 was 29.928 inches. The height of observatory barometer cistern above zero of tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 9 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide guge at Apollo Bunder was 8 feet at 8 a. m. (local time) The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer, supposing the reading to be 30.00 inches and that of attached thermometer 80° F. will be 14 inches, and this will be higher and lower by ·01 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of aneroid no temperature correction required. Should the height of barometer cistern, either mercurial or aneroid, above zero of tide gauge be different from 47 feet, it will read higher of lower by ·01 inch for each 11 feet. The readings given above are distinct from those given in the daily weather report to which different corrections have been applied.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 26TH MARCH, 1908.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 26th March, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

Punjab.—Skies are nearly overcast at Sirsa and partially clouded at Lahore and Ambala and the air is slightly damper than usual only at Delhi. Winds are north-easterly at Rawalpindi and Ambala, westerly at Lahore and Delhi and northerly at Multan. While calm is recorded at Sirsa. Weather both during day as well as night has been 2° to 4° hotter than usual.

United Provinces.—Skies are partially clouded at Jhansi and overcast at Allahabad and the quantity of moisture in the atmosphere has increased everywhere except at Mainpuri. South-westerly winds prevail in all places. Maximum had been 4° to 12° in defect of normal while last night's minimum was 1° to 3° in excess of normal in all places except at Jhansi.

Sind and Rajputana.—Ajmer reports light showers and skies are more or less clouded everywhere and the air has become slightly or moderately damper than usual at Jacobabad, Ajmer, Jaipur and Kotah. Winds blow from the north-easterly direction in Sind while calms are recorded elsewhere. Day temperature has been 1° to 7° hotter than usual while weather during night was 3° cooler at Jaipur and Kotah and 1° to 7° warmer at Jacobabad and Ajmer.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are lightly or moderately cluded at Bhuj, Dwarka, Veral and Neemuch and overcast at Indore and the air is damper than usual at Veraval and Neemuch. Winds blow from the north-easterly direction at most places. Temperature variations are small and somewhat irregular in all places except at Indore where the maximum was 21° below the average.

Cental Provinces.—More than half an inch of rain has fallen at Khandwa, Akola and Amraoti, more than a quarter at Hoshangabad and light showers at Jubbulpur and Nagpur. Skies are thickly clouded throughout the district and the humidity has increased considerably everywhere Calms and variable breezes prevail generally. Day temperature had been 17° to 33° cooler than usual while last night's minimum was 5° to 13° below the average.

Konkan.—Skies are clear and the moisture in the air is less than usual everywhere except at Bombay. Winds are easterly at Bombay, Ratnagiri and Mormugao and north-westerly at Karwar. Weather both during day and night was slightly cooler than usual generally.

Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—About a quarter of an inch of rain fell at Malegaon, Ahmednagar and Aurangabad and a few drops at Sholapur, Bijapur and Nizamabad. Skies are lightly or moderately clouded at a few places and humidity has increased slightly or moderately at Malegaon, Poona, Sholapur, Bijapur and Belgaum. Calms and variable breezes prevail generally. Temperature both maximum and minimum has been below the average everywhere.

General Remarks.—Light local showers are likely in the Central Provinces and at a few places in the Deccan.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

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TIME IS MONEY
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ELECTRO-TONIC PEARLS
STRENGTHEN THE MEMORY, THERE BY SAVING TIME AND MONEY.

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BY THE WAY.

AN AMOMALY.

With every respect for ancient institutions, it is impossible not to realise that the laws of the Channel Islands open the way to grave abuses. Suppose a couple of Englishmen have a quarrel, and one of them go to Jersey. The other, hearing of this, can write to a Jersey lawyer, send him a fictitious bill, and declare it to be due to him from the visitor. The latter is immediately arrested. He refuses to pay an unjust demand, so he must lie in prison. Every time the prison door opens to allow him to go to court—whither he is conducted guarded like a felon—he must pay a fee of ten shillings. The case may be called on again and again without being heard, and all this time the prisoner is submitted to delay and expense and indignity impossible anywhere else in the British Empire. When at last he clears himself, which he can do only by paying, he has apparently no redress, for the laws of the island do not admit of a prosecution for false imprisonment. It is quite time that the laws of this part of the Empire were overhauled.

AN HONOUR'S PRICE.

The price which they must pay to-day whom the King delights to honour is no higher—perhaps, it is a little less—than that paid by the heroes of old time. Nelson, although he won lasting benefits, not only for England but for the whole of Europe, was relatively a poor man, yet when created a Knight of the Bath, he was mulcted in a sum of over £300 for the dignity. Perhaps he did not count the cost in figures when he uttered his memorable "A peerage or Westminster Abbey!" His estate was certainly not such as would warrant his twice submitting it to the tax imposed by the voracious crowd of officials which gathered about him upon his accepting titular distinction. If ever justification be needed for abolishing the fees claimed when a hero is to be honoured, one has only to turn to the account of the blackmail levied on Nelson for this K. C. B.

THE VULTURES.

Frist of all there was £6 7s. 6d. to the Secretary of State's office, and £26 14s. to the Lord Chamberlain's office. The seven officers of the Order absorbed £151, of whom the Dean got £22 6s. 8d., and the Genealogist, Bath King of Arms, Register, Secretary, and Gentlemen Ushers £22 each, while the Messenger was paid £18 13s 4d. This was only a gentle preliminary. Here are other items: Bath King of Arms, for Book of Statutes, £6. 13s. 4d.; secretary for notice of election, £6 13s. 4d.; Seal of Order to the Book, 10s. 6d., to the Garter and Officers of Arms for Patent of Supporters, £40 12s. 6d.; to the King of Arms and other officers of Arms for the Patent of Confirmation and Exemplification of Arms, £13 12s. 6d.; fees of honour to King's household, £128 6s.; warrant for dispensation for wearing the star, £7 13s. 6d; two suits of ribbons, 16s. 9d.; soliciting the same £10 10s. This brings us to a total of £428 7s. 5d., and the extortion is not yet ended.

LET US PREY!

There is another account for fees to the hungry Royal Household, made up in this manner: Earl Marshal of England, £3 13s. 4d.; Garter and Heard at Arms, £8 10s.; Lyon and Heralds of Scotland, £8 10s.; the Gentlemen Ushers, the Daily Waiters, the Assistant Waiters and the Quarter Waiters (get from £5 down to 25s. a man; Grooms of the Privy Chamber, £5; Exons of the Yeomen of the Guard, £5; Knight Harbinger, £3 6s. 8d.; Gentlemen and Yeomen Harbingers, £5 6s. 8d.; Office of Robes, £4; Removing Wardrobe, £2 5s. 4d.; Pages of the Bed-chamber, £7; Sergeants-at-Arms, £5; Sergeants' Porter, £1; Sergeant and Office of Trumpeters, £3; Barber, £1; Servers of the Chambers, £2; Household Drums, 13s. 4d.; Pages of the Presence, 10s.; Surveyor of the Ways, 10s.; Yeoman of the Month, £1 16s.; Gentlemen of the Buttery and Cellar, £1 12s.; Surveyor of the Dresser, 10s.; Yeomen Ushers, £1; Master Cook, £1 5s.; Keepers of the Council Chamber, £1; Footmen and Coachmen, £2 10s.; Porters at Gate, £1; Closet Keeper, 10s.; Registrar of the College at Arms, £1 8s. 2d.; Principal Usher of Scotland, £3 6s. 8d. Seeing that this is supplementary to the sum of £128 6s. already paid to the King's Household, there must have been double largesse to these Gilbertian office-holders. A man would come off as lightly among bandits as when he is delivered up to be honoured.

PROPOSED DARWIN PROFESSORSHIP AT CAMBRIDGE.

Many Cambridge biologists are desirous of celebrating the hundredth anniversary of Charles Drawin's birth and the fiftieth of the publication of "The Origin of Species," by founding a Chair of Biology, whose occupant shall devote himself to the study of those subjects which were the chief concern of Darwin's life-work. An anonymous members of the University has just promised to give £300 a year for five years towards this object, provided that the University will make the income of the Professor up to £500. Furthermore he will increase his gift to £400 a year for any portion of the five years during which the Professor may hold a Professorial Fellowship. The benefactor suggests but does not stipulates that the Professorship shall be called the Darwin Professorship of Biology. The Council of the Senate, having considered this generous offer, are of opinion that it should be accepted, but that Darwin's name should not be attached to the Professorship until it has been placed upon a permanent footing.

THE AUSTRALIANS AND STRAND SITE.

Sir William Lyne has been charging the London County Council with breach of faith in connexion with the "island site in the Strand. When he left London, he says, there was a distinct understanding between himself and the Council that the Commonwealth Government should have an option of the site at a rental of 13s. per square foot. The Council now wanted 15s., and had refused his offer of 13s. 6d. The Council "had treated the Commonwealth Government fairly."

THE PUBLICAN AND THE SKINNER.

Kind Asquith, when you advocate
The cause of righteousness,
You merit, I make bold to state,
Some measure of success—
And robbery, I apprehend,
Is righteousness's dearest friend.

So why you take a burglar's shape,
With jemmy in your hand,
And mask your piercing eyes with crape,
I fully understand—
In fact, I should have felt surprise
If you had acted otherwise.

If I have grasped aright the drift
Of arguments of yours,
You're anxious to encourage thrift
And all that thrift insures;
And so this Bill on which you're bent
Causes me no astonishment.

Distinctly logical I feel
The way you have behaved
In making an attempt to steal
The money folks have saved,
For argifiers none too deft
Can prove that thrift's best friend is theft.

Nor am I startled when I read
In eratory rich
That though of money you're in need,
You cast it in the ditch:
When you're in search of funds, of course,
'Tis wise to crush their certain source.

One moment you are keen to pay
Out pensions to old age,
The next you nimbly filch away
The worker's living wage;
But this can't make me stand aghast,
For 'tis in keeping with your past.

Your zeal for temperance again
Is past all questioning;
It happens to be, I maintain,
A bona-fide thing,
And so 'tis natural that you
Should take the course you now pursue.

You would not have one single drop
The less of liquor sold;
The only drinking you would stop
Is drinking as of old:
I may get drunk as drunk can be
If I but drink in secrecy.

But what astounds me is the fact
That you should use your wiles
To place upon the roll an Act
To make men walk six miles:
You'v hietherto not shown this sort
Of interest in manly sport.

And though, so far as I can judge,
A fine thing it would be
For folks on Sabbath days to trudge
Six miles instead of three,
I cannot see "sans" cynicism
This pampering of pedestrianism.

—Mostyn T. Pigott in the "World."

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

FOR Health, Beauty and Luxury, use the "ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP", which Lady Constance Howard writes,—"Is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy, Nevill and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning:—When buying the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap" see that the Name and Figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper, Sold by Chemists, Grocers, etc.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer King Robert 2,514 tons, tons, Captain R M Sanders, will sail to-day for Akyab in ballast.

THE steamer Hild 719 tons, Captain J Salvesen, sailed yesterday for Bangkok &c, with a general cargo.

THE steamer Abbotsford, 2,351, tons Captain W Scroggie, will sail to-day for Calcutta, with a general cargo.

THE A Lloyd's S N Co's steamer China 3,868 tons Captain A de Petrie sailed yesterday for Kobe &c, with a general cargo and passengers.

THE B and P S N Co's steamer Mezuffari, 1,387 tons, Captain T S Malony, sailed yesterday for Jedah, with a general cargo and 99 deck passengers.

THE B and P S N Co's Co's steamer Monsoori, 1,735 tons Captain J Hannah arrived in harbour on Wednesday from Jedah, with 850 pilgrims.

THE Anchor Line steamer Scindea 3,253 tons Captain W Kelso, sailed on Thursday for Marseilles and Liverpool with a general cargo and passengers.

THE M Maritimes Co's steamer Ville de-la-Ciotat 3,557 tons, Captain A Barillon, arrived in harbour yesterday from Marselles with a general cargo and passengers.

THE Clain Line steamer Clan Macintyre, 3,052 tons, Captain A Weir arrived in harbour yesterday from Glasgow and Liverpool with a general cargo.

THE Hansa Line steamer Ranenfels, 3,523 tons, Captain R Keppner arrived in harbour yesterday from Hamburg, with a general cargo, 255 packages explosives.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Ujina, 3,426 tons, Captain J Le Brocq, sailed yesterday for Rangoon &c, with a general cargo.

THE Anchor Line steamer Castalia 4081 tons. Captain S Abrey, arrived in harbour yesterday from Glasgow and Liverpool with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Lieut H W Acton, Mrs Linbow, Capt S S Browne, Mr M S S Clements, Lieut A W Deckson, Capt W P Ellis and infant, Maj C A K Johnson, Mrs C Landon and infant, Maj R P Motesworth, Lt Scully, Mr A G Slater, Capt W Sterling, Miss L S Thomas, Capt C F G Washington, Capt B F Widdrington, and Mrs Doughty Wyllie. She also brought the following details:—Maj and Mrs Molesworth, Sergt Maj Young and wife 3rd class Master Gunner, Dean and wife 2 women and 1 child, R J A Capt Stirting, wife of Lt, and Riding Master Bentow. 1 woman and 1 child, R H A Capt and Mrs Brown, and 1 woman, R F A Lieut Acton, I M S Lieut Hind, 13th Hussars; 12 Sergt, 12 Corporals, 3 men 6 women and 5 children, R E Band Master, Owen and wife, 1 woman and 2 children, Leicester, Rigt, 1 woman 1st Dragoon Guards, 2 women and 6 children, 6th Dragoon Guards, 1 woman, 10th Hussars, 1 woman, Royal Sussex, 2 women and 1 child, K R R Corps, 2 women and 1 child, Dorset, Regt, 1 woman and 1 child, 1st York and Lanc, Regt, 1 woman, Black Walch, 3 women and 1 child, R Irish Regt. 1 woman, Connaught Rangers, 1 woman, Rl Scots Fus, 2 women and 2 children, Leinster, Regt, Condr, McDowell, wife and child, 8 Store Sergts, 7 women and 18 children, Ordnance Dept, Sub-Condr Rees 3 Staff Sergts, 2 women and 3 children, S and T Corps, School Mrs Cranch, and Narris, and Miss Hurd, School, 3 Sergt Instructors, 3 women and 3 children, Volunteers, 4 Staff Sergts, 4 women and 6 children, Unattached list, 2 Sergts, 2 women and 2 children, Millitary, Staff Clerks. 2 Sergts 2 women, and 7 children, Military Works Service, Intended wife of Sergt, Granthier, 1st Royal Dragoons, Intended wife of Sergt Tinsley 13th Hussars, Intended wife of Ar S Sergt, Warner, Army Ordnance, Corps The details were desembarked at the Victoria Dock.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVERNMENT DOCKYARD.

H M S Perseus	Comdr H Christian	R Navy
H M S Sphinx	Comdr Lilchfield	R Navy
H M S Lapwing	Lt-Comdr A N Gouldsmith	R Navy
H M S Redbre st	Lt Comdr W Hose	R Navy
R I M S Dalhousie	Capt J C Horder	R I Marine

IN THE STREAM.

H M S Hyacinth	Capt A W Heneage	R Navy
R I M S Hardinge	Capt S D Vale	R I Marine

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR—MAR. 26.

Africa	1302	Manley			M M & Co
Claverisk	2441	Seldon			The Captain
Coulsdon	2789	Turnbull			W & A Graham & Co
Castalia	4081	Abrey			W & A Graham & Co
Fife	2494	Harrison			The Bo Co
Firoozi	3905	Watson			B & P S N Co
Frankdale	3100	Kiddi			T M & Co
Ipswich	515	Pelling			Shah S N Co
Loch Tay	3416	Stephen			W & A Graham & Co
Monsori	1735	Hanna			B & P S N Co
Norfolk	2506	Boney			G Cotton & Co
Nerbudda	1961	Williams			M M & Co
Newbridge	2397	Dally			W & A Graham & Co
Nowshera	1961	Mande			M M & Co
Rouenfels	3523	Kippner			Glade & Co
Shah Noojam	2741	Foster			H A Hassum
Shah Noor	2781	Harrison			H A H Hassum
Thornbeck	2345	Robson			Shaw Wallace & Co
Westfield	2192	Story			The Captain
Waroonga	1600	Bamber	Busreh	30 3	M M & Co
Xima	146	Mahomed			Shah S N Co
Ville-de-la-Ciotal	3357	Barillon	Noumea		M Maritimes & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK—MAR. 26.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
A Kagoshima Maru	2781	Kori	Kobe	1-4	N Y Kaisha
B Clan Macintyre	3303	Weir	Dunkirk	18-4	F Muir & Co
D&E City of Vienna	4672	Miller	Hull, &c.	19-4	K Nixon & Co
H Sultan	1781	Ulrich	Z'bar	27-3	A Strandes
K Dido	3127	Pickering	Hull	10-4	F Muir & Co
M Delta	4780	Daniel	Shanghai	14-4	P & O S N Co
N Ockenfels	2273	Ottmann	K'chi	28-3	Glade & Co
P Clan Cumming	3107	Williamson	Antwerp	28-3	F Muir & Co

30 ton crane

Mahanadi	547	Ahmed	K'chi	28-3	Bo S N Co Ld

M W D D

Peninsular	3047		Aden		P & O Co

H W P D

Ponani	552	Shamsudin	B'nagar	28-3	Bo S N Co Ld

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Scindia	3253	Kelso	L'pool	26-3	W & A G & Co
3 Austria	4879	Gillbber	Trieste	28 3	A Lloyd s S N Co
4 Itria	3420	Fenwicke			M M & Co
5 Kirklee	2276	Watson	N F		W & A G & Co
6 Barbarigo s	2811	Giacopello	Calcutta	26-3	S C Italiana
7 China	3855	Petris	Kobe	26 3	A L S N Co
8 Africa	2515	Badsich	Trieste	1-4	A L S N Co
9 Socotra	3896	Hickey	London	29-3	P & O Co
10&11 Oceana	3507	Hayward	Shanghai	1-4	P & O Co
12 Persia	4198	Powell	London	28-3	P & O Co
15 Clan Macdougall	2975	Sterling	Dunkirk	27-3	F Muir & Co

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
25	Monsoori s	Hannah	Jedah, Mar 10
26	Vitle-de-la-Ciotal s	Barillon	Marseilles Mar 11
	Castalia s	Abrey	Glasgow, Feb 21
	Nowshera s	Mande	Moulmein, Mar 6
	Clan Macintyre	Weir	Glasgow, Feb 15
	Ranenfels	Keppner	Hamburg, Feb 22

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
26	Dumra s	Cutbush	Persian Gulf, &c
	Imani s	Penberthy	Colombo
	Hild s	Salvesen	Bangkok, &c
	China s	Petrie	Kobe, &c
	Mozaffari s	Malony	Jedah
	Abbotsford s	Scroggie	Calcutta
	Ujina s	Brocq	Rangoon, &c
	Scindia s	Kelso	Liverpool, &c

The following vessels obtained their portclearances yesterday:—

Steamer Abbotsford, Scroggie, for
" King Robert, Sanders, for Akyab

The Steamer Ocasa, for Antwerp &c, began to load yesterday.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The B I N Co steamer Chupra left Portsaid on the morning of the 24th instant.

The B I S N steamer Chupra left Suez on the morning of the 25th instant.

DAILY EXPORTS.—MARCH 26.

FOR LONDON.

Socotra s—1,346 cwt Myrabollams, Argoon Khimjee, 4½ cwt ivory 1 case tortoise shells, K N Miance and Co.

Persia s—4½ cwts ivory and 1 case tortoise shells, K N Miance & Co. 1½ cwt ivory B G Pas agree, 2 cases condiments Javeri and Co.

FOR HULL.

City of Vienna s—2,040 cwt castorseed, M Valbhadas, 2,000 cwt castorseed 16,600 cwt cottonseed, L Dreyfus and Co. 40,000 cwt cottonseed, Shaw Walla and Co.

Dido s—8,000 cwt cottonseed, Volkort Bros; 6,000 cwt cottonseed, Sanday and Co; 640 cwt cottonseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Clan Macdongall s—452 bales cotton, 903 cwt rapeseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR ANTWERP.

Clan Cumming s—39 bales twist, W and A Graham and Co; 3 bales cotton colour Waste H Bhijnath and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Ockinfels s—55 bales cotton, N Damjee; 49 bales hemp, Ebjee Comersey; 20 bales twist F F Campbell and Co; 2,000 cwts bonemeals G C Nanjee 1,810 cwts myrabollams, W Bechar; 180 bales cotton, W Wolf and Sons.

FOR BREMEN.

Ockenfels s—50 bales hemp T. Purshotam and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Africa s—110 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 195 cwt myrabollams, F F Campbell and Co; 2,000 cwts teelseed, Shaw Wallace and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Africa s—250 bales cotton Gaddum and Co; 200 bales cotton, Glade and Co.

FOR CONSTANTINOPLE.

Austria s—75 bales twist; The Rehmani Mills Limited; 25 bales twist The Rehmani Mills Limited.

FOR HONGKONG.

Oceana s—4 cwts fishmaws, A Fernandis; 1,000 bales twist, C Ebrahim and Co; 60 bales twist, Tata Sons and Co; 800 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Oceana s—500 bales twist, C Ebrahim and Co; 200 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co

Kageshima Maru s—562 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 200 bales twist, M B Kaisha; 700 bales twist, Tata Sons and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Kageshima Maru s—3 bales cotton, Tata Sons and Co; 200 bales cotton, R D Master and Co; 200 bales cotton, N Cursetjee and Co; 500 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Kageshima Maru s—35 bales wool, M B Kaisha.

FOR MOJI.

Kageshima Maru s—389 bales cotton, M B Kaisha.

FOR OSAKA.

Kageshima Maru s—171 bales cotton, The Japan Cotton Trading Co; 300 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

THE "TATSU MARU."

We understand, says the "North China Daily News," that the following account represents the official view taken by the Japanese Government of the arrest of the "Tatsu Maru":—

The Japanese str. "Tatsu Maru" (3,143 registered tons) left Kobe on January 26. On the morning of February 5 she arrived off Macao, and anchored at a point two and a half miles from the land, and was within the Portuguese territorial water.

The rifles and ammunitions in question were sold by the Awaya Co. of Osaka to the Ataka firm of Macao. Prior to the bargain, however, the Ataka firm applied for permission to the Portuguese authorities at Macao and obtained special permission for the importation of ninety-four cases of rifles and forty cases of ammunition, which were loaded at Kobe. For the exportation the Ataka firm got permits from both the Kobe Customs and Kobe Water Police, and moreover, special permission was given to load ammunition within the harbour. All the necessary formalities were complied with openly, and the alleged fact of smuggling cannot be traced at all.

In the afternoon of the day of the arrival of the "Tastu Maru," however, Chinese men-of-war suddenly made their appearance and surrounded the steamer. Then two Chinese officers, with more than twenty armed sailors under their command, came on board the "Tatsu Maru" and told the captain that she was seized by the Chinese authorities, as she was smuggling arms and ammunition. The captain protested in vain, and the Chinese officers lowered the Japanese flag from the top of the mast, and hoisted a Chinese flag instead. The "Tatsu Maru" was then ordered to proceed to Canton, but she could only go to Shameen.

There is no necessity to comment on the illegality of the seizure by the Chinese authorities within the Portuguese territory. Conceding for argument's sake, however, that the Japanese ship was at the time of seizure within the Chinese territorial waters, the mere fact that she was preparing to unload her cargo does not constitute the action of smuggling arms and ammunition to Chinese territory, because the place where the "Tatsu Maru" was staying was the usual anchorage for large vessels which cannot go into Macao harbour. As the action of the "Tatsu Maru" cannot be reckoned as smuggling, there is no reason to deal with this question in accordance with the rule of mixed investigation prescribed in Customs rules in the case of confiscation of goods by the Chinese authorities. Especially should it be noted that the seizure was not effected by the Customs officials, but by a Chinese naval force. This constitutes veritable warlike measures which cannot be adopted in the time of peace, and is another reason against the application of the rule of the mixed investigation to this case.

The lowering of the Japanese flag, and the replacing of it with the Chinese one, are a great insult to Japan.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. yesterday give the following results:—

Wards	Plague Attacks.	Plague Deaths.	Total deaths from all causes
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	6	2	12
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	10	10	30
C Market, Dhobi Talao Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar. Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	12	14	29
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahaluxmi	7	5	12
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	22	16	38
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	2	2	12
G Mahim and Worli	4	3	16
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	6	18
Total	63	*58	167
Total plague deaths to date	142,652		
Same date last year	95	88	178

* Includes one imported case from Goa.

SMALL-POX.

Attacks.	Deaths.
*22	14

* Includes one imported case from Harbour.

THE RAT CAMPAIGN.

The following table shows the results of the rat campaign:—

MARCH, 26th 1908.

Ward.	Alive.	Dead.	Found Infected.
A	31	53	18
B	93	137	48
C	70	237	71
D	62	51	11
E	55	131	22
F & G	56	22	12
Total to date...	367	634	183
Total rats killed			1,001

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. LOUIS P. RUSSELL COMMANDING, B. V. A.

Bombay, March 27.

440 CARTER & INTER CO. CUP.

The Competitions for the Carter and Inter Company, Company Challenge Cups will take place at Colaba on Sunday the 29th instant, Firing to commence at 9 a m. Drawing for places at 8-45 a m.

447 STRENGTH.

The undermentioned members having left Bombay are struck off the strength of the corps:—

Br J Whitehead
Gr A A Durnall
Gr T Greenfield
Gr W G Linbott
Gr J Over
Gr E G Pedder
Gr F Ridehalgh
Gr R C Keating
No 2 Company.

448 RESERVE.

Gr J R Moultan is transferred from the active list to the reserve of No 2 Company.

R. W. R. PENNINGTON, Capt.,
Adjt., B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. R. W. L. DUNLOP COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, March 27

122—Prize Distribution—It is notified for information that the Annual Prize Distribution of the Corps will take place at the Town Hall on Tuesday next, the 31st instant at 9 p m.

The Prize Distribution will be followed by a Dance. Admission will be by invitation only, except as regards members of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles, who attend in Uniform.

Invitation for friends can be obtained on application to Head-quarters.

Dress Officers—Mess Dress, White

N C Officers and Volunteers—Mess Dress or Uniform, with forage Caps

123—It is notified for information that the Competition for the Adjutant's Prizes (Cadet) will take place on the Parade Ground of "H" Coy By El Socy's School, Byculla, to-day Friday the 27th instant at 5 p m

124—Arms—All Arms and Accoutrements to be returned to Head-Quarters by Monday the 30th instant

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt., B V. R.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, March 27.

Members are requested to return all Arms Accoutrements and Saddlery to Head-Quarters as early as possible

T. W. CUFFE, Major,
Comdg. B. L. H.

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GREEN ROOM GOSSIP.

DEFYING KIPLING.

"East is East and West is West, and never the twain shall meet." Turning East into East-end and West into West-end, Mr. Oliver Madox Hueffer, in the play Miss Nina Boucicault has produced at Terry's—"The Lord of Latimer Street"—sets himself to show us that social reform had best be left alone when it takes the shape of personal aristocratic interference with the lives of the poor of "Wallsey, S.E." If the handsome young nobleman with "rents" in the East-end listens seriously to the Hyde-Park-Sunday-morning sentiments of the lady Socialist, and puts into actual practice her fairy-like theory that he can greatly improve the lives of his tenants by living and working with them for a month, there is enough failure in store for him to satisfy the appetite of a Mark Tapley. The jam-factory daughter of the house where he stays will fall in love with him in the process of getting his meals, her "bloke" will want to "smash" him, and her father and mother will suspect him of "meaning no good by their 'Tilda'"—indeed, of having abandoned a life of luxury and become "one of themselves" for the express purpose of ruining their child's honour. All this, and much more, is most cleverly shown in "The Lord of Latimer Street," which is unquestionably a play to be seen.

MR. EDMUND GWENN'S SUCCESS.

On the other hand, Mr. Gwenn, who takes the part of Alf Jenkins, Tilda's "bloke," is startlingly natural. There has never been such a coster as his on the stage before. What about Albert Chevalier? Well, Chevalier has idealised the coster. Edmund Gwenn has realised him. Chevalier's Alf Jenkins would never dream of using his belt in a fight and kicking the man he has "downed" with it. He could never under any circumstances wander so far astray from the sentimental side of the character. He has too much respect for the breed. Chevalier's coster is the Bank Holiday "Good old Rosherville," 'appy, 'appy' Ampstead" coster outwith his "donah and before his "drunk" Gwenn's is of the hooligan type and while he is on the stage the scent of Somers Town and the police-court comes over the footlights. The person who sees this terrifying Alf Jenkins in "The Lord of Latimer Street" and who knows nothing of the man behind the make-up will find it hard to believe that off the stage Mr. Edmund Gwenn is one of the most gentle and polished of men, and the husband of dainty little Miss Minnie Terry. On the first night of Mr. Hueffer's play Mrs. Edmund Gwenn was in a box with her distinguished aunt, Miss Marion Terry. To look first at the beautiful young wife and then on the stage at her terrifically hooliganistic husband was to experience something like a shock!

ON THE "MATT."

The lady playwrights who pass under the pseudonyms of B. M. Dix and E. G. Sutherland have again provided Mr. Fred Terry with a part warranted to fit, and to split, like the proverbial glove. I say "split" as well because such characters so easily come to pieces, unless you treat them with an almost unreasonable gentleness. Born, it is alarming to reflect, of the desires and expectations of the average playgoer, there is an understanding among dramatists that no actor of the manly order must be left for every long without a highwaymanly part to play. Hence the production of "Matt" of Merrymount at the New—and hence, also, Mr. Fred Terry's immediate success as that "frightf'lly int'restin'" thief. Alas! that crime in the costume play should be so picturesque and so pardonable!—or, alas! that crime in our coat-and-trousers, off-the-stage world should be so ugly and so unforgivable! One of the two! It is very difficult to get at the true public opinion as regards highway and byway robbery—whether it blames Brown of Bermondsey, in his cheap reach-me-down lounge suit, for the crime itself, or is angry with him for infringing the romatic rights of the handsome evil doer in a pretty dress. Rather hard lines on Brown of Bermondsey if he goes to prison simply because he has not taken the precaution to commit his robbery in top boots!

A FRED TERRY PART.

But Matt, the sentimental outlaw who steals sheep but loves the heroine (a Puritan maiden who demurely affirms her modesty by getting into male attire and visiting the darling robber in his haunt), is most uncompromisingly a Fred Terry part, and that is everything. Matt is not too honest, but he is a sportsman—and a sportsman in love with a very pretty young woman. And he has the heroic decency to speculate so recklessly with his own personal safety as to be caught and put in the stocks, and made the handservant of the villain, who is passionately desirous of securing the heroine for his wife. Of course, the villain doesn't get her. Fred Terry sees to that—and sees to it in a magnificently manly fashion. Of the highest kind, in its category, is the work done by Mr. Terry as the devil-may-care roysterer, who prefers stealing other people's lands abroad to cultivating his own at home, but who, for all that, is a "very handsome gentleman" and an uncommonly dashing lover. The actor positively revels in the glorious opportunities showered upon him by his lady dramatists, and I am sure he must feel very greatly obliged to them for having given him a part so admirably suited to his special gifts. "Mat" 'of Merrymount' is bound to be a success. It is built that way.

THE PRINCE OF SHOWMEN.

In an interesting account of his life in "M.A.P." Mr. G.O. Starr, General Manager of the Crystal Palace and acknowledged to be the finest "Showman" and organiser on Earth, tells how he came to take up the work. In the course of my medical studies, I had been struck by the rapid increase in lunacy in New York, especially amongst young women. Studying the matter, I came to the conclusion that the root of the evil was the lack of places of amusement, which respectable women of the middle and working classes could attend with safety and enjoyment to themselves. There were places of entertainment in plenty, but mighty few, if any at all, to which a man would care to take his women-folk, or to which women and children could go alone. The result was that respectable women suffered from want of reasonable amusement, led solitary cramped lives, and often lost their mental balance. Like most young men, I was convinced that I had a mission to reform the world, being equally sure of my ability to perform this or any other similar little task—and here was my opportunity. I was dimly aware that the way of reformers was usually uncommonly bumpy, but my enthusiasm was unlimited. I saw myself beginning by reforming the world of amusement, and then the universe at large, and going down to posterity as a benefactor of the human race.

I had known P. T. Barnum from childhood, often meeting him in New York, or during visits to the old home at Bethel, and I sought him out. His museum had been burnt down for the third time, and I wanted him to re-establish it on my lines. Barnum let me talk, which I did at great length, though not usually loquacious, but he wasn't starting any museum just then.

However, he thought he knew the very sort of man I was looking for—a young fellow named Bunnell, who had just opened the "New American Museum" in the Bowery. He would probably welcome the services of a voluntary worker like myself—I had no intention then of making any money out of my mission—and I would have the satisfaction, not only of testing my ideas, but of helping a deserving and struggling young man. At least, so said Barnum, who waxed quite enthusiastic in praise of my philanthropic intentions. Indeed, he almost implored me to lose no time in putting them into effect, and gave me a beautiful letter of introduction to Mr. Bunnell. Well, I struck in with Bunnell, and, by cleansing his show of what I considered objectionable features—I made up my mind then, once and for all, to cater cleanly for the public, or not at all—and, by reducing the price of admission from a "quarter" to a "dime" (25 cents to 10), I made the show a success, and caught the respectable family audiences of the "masses" that I wanted to attract.

I worked for the "Dime Museum and Institute" for two years without drawing a cent from it; on the contrary, spending my own money on it, and letting my medical practice go to the "demnition bow-wows," as Mr. Mantalini would observe. Then one day I accidentally discovered that Mr. P. T. Barnum, who had so warmly applauded my altruistic projects, had from the first owned a half-share in Mr. Bunnell's enterprise, and I put in some pretty hard thinking. The result of my cogitations was that I finally decided to abandon medicine and to take to showmanship professionally, and I joined the "Greatest show on Earth" as Press manager.

Although the entries for Mr. T. Fisher Unwin's First Novel Competition do not close until 30th April, the works submitted are examined, as far as possible, as they come in. Special efforts will be made to deal at once with any MSS. which authors may wish to submit elsewhere, in the event of non-success in the Competition, if they are accompanied by letters specifically stating this.

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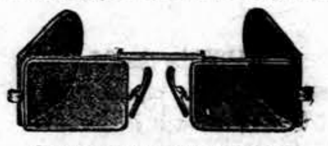

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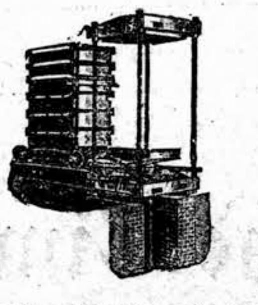

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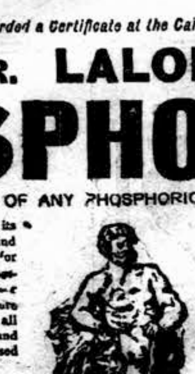

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